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DEPOSITS IN BANKS MOUNTING RAPIDLY, SURVEY DISCLOSES

Cooperation of People Bolsters Nation's Finances at Crucial Moment

BIG GAIN IN SAVINGS

38 Branches Opened in Six Major Cities to Cope With Tremendous Business

Reflecting the resolute determination of the people to cooperate with the Government, a sharp increase in deposits in savings banks throughout the country, particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was reported yesterday by the Bank of Japan.

The gain in savings deposits during the three months, December 1941, to February, 1942, recorded an increase of about ¥30,000,000 over the advance in the corresponding months a year ago, according to a survey announced by the bank.

It released the following table to show the increase in savings deposits from December 1941 to February 1942.

(In ¥1 000)

Months	1941-42	1940-41
Dec.	154,865	125,135
Jan.	121,464	96,433
Feb.	103,499	70,404

The survey of the national bank also revealed that the total amount of deposits in savings banks in Japan at the close of February, 1942, stood at ¥5,933,112,000, representing an increase of ¥1,185,504,000 compared with the figures at the end of February, 1941.

The cooperation of the Japanese people with the Government to bolster the nation's finances to cope with expanding war expenditures is sufficiently proved by a jump in the increase of the savings deposits since the outbreak of the China Affair, according to the bank. It published the following table to show the increase of savings deposits since 1937:

(In ¥1,000)

End of	Total Deposits	Increase over corresponding period in preceding year
1937	2,174,484	277,460
1938	2,639,208	464,724
1939	3,452,694	813,485
1940	4,580,768	1,128,074
1941	5,708,147	1,127,074
January, 1942	5,829,692	1,152,409
February, 1942	5,933,112	1,185,504

In order to cope with the increasing deposits, 38 branches of savings banks were opened in six major cities and neighboring towns during February, 1942, the report added.

MANCHOUKUO ENVOY TALKS TO STUDENTS

General Chang Encourages Youth of His Country to Cooperate With Japanese

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier and State Envoy of Manchoukuo, accompanied by several members of his suite, Sunday morning proceeded to the Manchoukuo Students' Hall in Koishikawa Ward where he delivered a message of encouragement to about 750 Manchoukuoan students.

Greeted at the entrance by officials, including Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador, the State Envoy immediately entered the special room of the hall where he heard reports from Mr. T mabeji, director of the hall, regarding the activities and attainments of the Manchoukuo students.

Have Important Mission

Speaking before about 500 civilian and 250 military students, the Premier of Manchoukuo declared that each of them is charged with an important mission of upholding Manchoukuo in the near future.

He urged them to study as hard as possible in order to become good cooperators with the Japanese in establishing a New Order in East Asia.

The Special State Envoy left the students' hall at 10:20 a.m. and visited the Yushima Sacred Hall dedicated to Confucius at Hongo Ward, returning to the Imperial Hotel at 11 a.m.

6 Axis Ships Seized

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—The Venezuelan Government today promulgated a governmental decree confiscating six Axis vessels which had been tied up in Venezuelan harbors, according to a Caracas report received here.

Oil to Be Rationed

Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, on March 20 announced that petroleum would be put on a rationing system within six weeks in the eastern and northwestern parts of the United States, the Chugai Shogyo reported on March 21 from Shanghai.

Aikawa En Route to Tokyo

Yoshisuke Aikawa, President of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, entrained from Shimonoseki Sunday morning for Tokyo to make business arrangements.

Scribes Tell of Thrilling Air Battle Waged by Japanese Land Forces in Java

A thrilling account of the enemy air raid on Java was received here from three Nichi Nichi correspondents, who had a narrow escape from death under the terrific gun-fire from the enemy Curtiss P-40's at the time of the landing of the Japanese Forces on Kulagan in east Java.

"At 3 a.m. on March 1," they said, "transport ships of the Japanese Navy silently drew near the coast of Kulagan over a smooth sea faintly illuminated by the moon and countless stars shining overhead.

"Not a single enemy soldier was seen on the shore. Through the ghastly stillness reigning over the coast, our soldiers landed on the beach boat by boat. It was like landing on an uninhabited island.

"It was just 5:30 a.m. when the landing was completed. Soon after, a crimson sun began to rise on the horizon and the surface of the sea glittered brightly."

"As we were absorbedly watching the brilliant sun, the roar of plane engines was heard and instantly a dozen black warplanes appeared from the direction of the sea, flying at a low altitude.

Enemy Started Bombing

"No sooner had we tightened our muscles, than splashes of water rose near the transport ships. Instinctively all three of us correspondents sheltered under a tree, cactus and sand dune respectively. The terrific sound of the enemy machine-gun fire was heard above our heads.

"When we glanced up, the planes were flying at so low an altitude that they seemed almost to touch the tops of the coconut trees.

"Those formidable Curtiss P-40's flew toward us frantically firing their machine-guns. We found at that moment that our hands had turned pale and we wished for the power of reducing the size of our bodies. One minute, two minutes, three minutes, and still the enemy planes continued firing, circling round and round. We realized that we were really hovering between life and death.

"After a long period of dire terror, the roar of the engines grew faint. We ran up to one another, calling each other's names. But, again the enemy planes came. Subsequently, all the soldiers quickly dispersed. This time the firing was more furious. At the dreadful sound of the machine-gun fire mingled with the roar of the engines, we almost felt our bodies were breaking to pieces.

"A sharp voice was heard commanding "Fire, fire!" About 2,000 meters from us, the Japanese soldiers opened fire on the enemy planes with their rifles.

"Without a single weapon, we were totally defenseless and could not move even an inch. We felt as if our bodies had become as thin as a sheet of paper. Whenever the enemy Curtiss planes flew over us, the sand before us was scattered by the machine-gun bullets.

7 Planes Downed

"Our soldiers, however, some with their rifles and others with machine-guns sat on the road and bravely continued firing at the enemy planes. "Hit." A triumphant cry came from the soldiers.

"We glanced up and found that two of the planes were diving down into the sea. We all came out of our respective shelters. We were alive. An indescribable emotion ran through our bodies, as we heard a nightingale twittering in the trees.

"As we were just starting on our march, the enemy planes came over for the third time. It was just 8 a.m. This time we could see the faces of the aviators clearly.

"Our soldiers fired relentlessly at them and one by one the planes were hit and fell, one into the sea, another on the sand of the beach and a third on a paddy-field.

"At the end of the fierce battle, seven of the planes were shot down and the remaining ones fled away."

TURKEY TO ADHERE TO NEUTRAL POLICY

Ismet Inonu Declares Foreign Policy of Nation Remains Unchanged

TO KEEP FORCES ARMED

In Case of Unavoidability, Country to Fight for Honor, President States

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—President Ismet Inonu clarifying Turkey's foreign policy yesterday declared Turkey will endeavor to stay outside of the war but if it becomes unavoidable Turkey will uphold the honor of the country, Ankara dispatches reaching here revealed.

The President asserted, "We will endeavor to remain outside of the war but if it becomes impossible to avoid war we will uphold the honor of Turkey with dignity.

"We maintain relations based on treaty pledges with belligerent States These relations and agreements are effected and executed wholeheartedly without hesitation or differentiation."

Turkey is attempting to apply the policy of neutrality to "all States with earnestness and goodwill" he declared.

Stressing Turkey's defense preparations, President Inonu said: "Ever since the beginning of war we have kept ourselves on a mobilization footing. Our citizens are fulfilling their military duty and keeping watch on frontiers. . . . We will keep our army at full strength, ready and always on the alert."

Scores British Brutality

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 18.—The German press on Wednesday noon prominently displayed the British confession of having bombed the Turkish town of Milas in West Anatolia.

Under the banner heading, "Another Cowardly Attack on the Defenseless Civilian Population," the "BZ am Mittag" declaring in its editorial that the English this time will not be able to excuse their action by claiming that the British bombers which dropped bombs on Milas "lost their way," while attempting to bomb the Italian island of Dodecanese. This excuse, anyway, no longer holds. Particularly since the British airmen by now are known for having committed similar attacks on the civilian population of various neutral States in Europe, inflicting heavy losses on them. It must, moreover be stated that this is the third time that the English have violated Turkish sovereignty. The bombing of Milas was preceded by the sinking of the French steamer Saint Didiere in the Gulf of Ankali in the same area and by the torpedoing of the Turkish steamer Refah by a British submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Both of these latter incidents, particularly the bombing from the air of the French steamer, when even the coastal road at Ankali was strafed with machine-gun fire and was damaged by bomb hits, led to Turkish representations at London and will not easily be forgotten by the Turkish public.

The third case now is the bombing

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U.S. CAPITAL WARY OF SOUTH AMERICA

Industrialists See Possibility of Competition From Latin Neighbors

POST-WAR EFFECTS FEARED

Tremendous Demand for Rubber Believed to Be Only Temporary Phenomenon

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—Starkly exposing the fact that capitalists and financial leaders of the United States are disinclined to make large-scale investments in Latin America, the New York Times published a report on the prospects of long-term wartime investments in Latin America from the point of view of the American capitalists.

The report discloses that the industrialists fear that the development of Latin American industries will interfere and harm the United States' own industries after the war.

Too extensive development of the natural resources of Latin America may affect the United States' international trade in case competition rises between America and the East Asia countries after the war, the report adds.

American industrialists, the report said, are unanimous in the opinion that the industrial development of the South American countries should be limited to the scope of enhancing the United States' war efforts, and a fundamental and large-scale industrial development of the Latin American countries is out of the question.

Fear Later Competition

Some American industrialists, the report continues, are reluctant to sell some types of machinery to Latin America. The reason for this is that such industrial enterprises which will utilize those machines may menace America's post-war export, the report explained.

Meanwhile, regarding the Latin American capital, the report says they are frightfully concerned as to whether their investments will become a complete loss when peace returns in view of the terrific demand of natural resources at the present moment.

The main problem, according to the report, is the United States' abnormal demand of rubber under the wartime situation, and the post-war consequences of a large-scale production in Latin America.

Although the United States is prepared to continue its importation of rubber from Latin America even after the war is concluded, the Latin American industrialists are too greatly concerned over the output of rubber from East Asia, the report concludes.

Envoy to Italy Arrives

Domei

MADRID, March 20.—Luo Chenpeng, Manchoukuo Minister to Italy and concurrently to Spain, at 2 p.m. yesterday arrived here by plane from Rome via Barcelona, to take over his duties. He is expected to stay here for a month.

CHIEFS OF COUNCIL MAP OUT PROGRAM FOR APRIL ELECTION

Methods of Selecting Candidates Decided Upon At Meeting

HIRAO HEADS TOKYO UNIT

General Abe Stresses Necessity Of Having Good Men for Lower House

An important step in the direction of constructing a political structure to permit the nation to assist the Throne in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia was taken on Sunday afternoon when the chiefs of branch offices of the Rule Aid Political Structure Council met at the Tokyo Kaikan in Marunouchi and discussed plans for recommending candidates for election to the House of Representatives in the April 30 general election.

The discussions followed a ceremony presided over by General Nobuyuki Abe, chairman of the Throne Aid Political Structure Council, in which the chief of the local branches of the council were formally installed.

The discussions of the local chiefs of the Council resulted in an agreement under which they will commence the work of selecting candidates for election to the House on March 28.

The agreement also stipulated that the names of candidates selected by the local chiefs of the Council reach the Council by March 31.

The local chiefs of the Council, who will virtually be responsible for the sort of men whose candidacy for election in the April general election will be supported by the Council and for that matter the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the largest organization in the country next to the Government, include practically all leaders in the various fields of endeavor.

The Tokyo branch of the Council, which will be headed by Hachisaburo Hirao, member of the House of Peers, and president of the Dai-Nippon Iron and Steel Control Company, will comprise 25 members.

Names of Members

They are Tadahiko, Okada, member of the House of Representatives, Baron Iwakusu Ida, member of the House of Peers, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, former Commerce and Industry, Railways, and Agriculture and Forestry Ministers, Hiroshi Shimomura, member

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BRAZIL MALTREATS JAPANESE PEOPLE IN ANTI-AXIS ACTIONS

President Orders Confiscation Of Property—Many Arrests Made on Weak Evidence

HOLDS AMBASSADOR ISHII

Embassy, Consulate Staffs Put Under Guard—U.S. Pressure Seen Behind Acts

The agitation against nationals of the Axis Powers in Brazil is increasing in intensity, according to the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Asahi.

The anti-Axis campaign, reports the correspondent, made marked headway on March 10, following the promulgation of a Presidential decree ordering the assets of 500 Axis-controlled companies to be placed under State control.

The detention of the nationals of Japan and other Axis Powers by the Brazilian authorities has been an almost daily occurrence ever since the Presidential move.

Details of the Presidential decree have not been published yet. Thus it is impossible to tell the extent to which the decree will affect the Japanese companies. There is reason to believe that the Brazilian Government intends to seize Japanese properties to the value of ¥30,000,000 to be charged against for damages sustained by Brazil from the sinking of four vessels flying Brazilian flags.

Radio Listeners Arrested

A bulletin issued by the police of the state of Sao Paulo on March 18 shows that 10 Japanese, residing in Pinheilos (?), known for its institute of snake research, were arrested while listening to radio broadcasts from Tokyo. The charge brought against them was that of espionage.

The bulletin alleged that at the time these Japanese were rounded up they were receiving certain instructions from the Japanese Government.

The attitude of the local authorities toward Japanese nationals is as outrageous as that of the central authorities.

Spy Suspects Held

Evidently the Brazilian authorities have lost their sense of balance. Otherwise, how are we to explain the fact that a Japanese was arrested in the city of Recife the other day as a spy suspect because he was in possession of a map of Brazil?

Another instance of the flimsiness of the evidence on which Japanese are

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CASEY ACCEPTS MINISTERIAL POST TO MIDDLE EAST

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—The Australian Minister to Washington, Richard Casey, today formally accepted Prime Minister Winston Churchill's offer of the post of British Minister to the Middle East, according to reports from Washington. Casey declined to comment on his acceptance, merely telling the press that he believed it was not in the public interest to discuss the factors which led him to make the decision.

It is recalled that Australia was greatly concerned about Casey's appointment, and was looking toward Casey's decision with great interest. Referring to the appointment of Casey, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia told correspondents on Friday that although the Australians admire Churchill as a man, they nevertheless, are forced to doubt the political and strategical wisdom of his decision at times.

U.S. ARMING MERCHANTMEN ON PRIORITY BASIS

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—United States Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, announced in Washington that American merchantmen are being armed on the priority basis, said a dispatch from Washington today. In view of the recent successful German submarine activities in the Atlantic and the Caribbean, Colonel Knox declared that ships operating in the most dangerous zones will be armed first, but he added that steps were being taken to arm the entire merchant fleet as soon as possible.

NEW AXIS OPERATIONS IN LIBYA WORRY BRITISH

LISBON, March 21.—Reports that General Erwin Rommel's Axis forces in Cyrenaica have again started to reconnoiter in force have prompted Vice-Chief of the British Imperial Staff, General Archibald Nye, to call an important meeting of the British Middle Eastern Command immediately upon his arrival in Cairo by plane on Saturday, according to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo.

The report added that Sir Stafford Cripps, who also arrived on the same plane will attend the meeting. Others who will take part in the talks will be General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander of the British Army in Libya, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander of the British Mediterranean fleet, and Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt.

WOMEN TO RELIEVE AUSTRALIA LABOR SHORTAGE

SAIGON, March 21.—Dispatches from Melbourne today reported that more Australian women will be employed in Government controlled munition industries. They will be paid according to rates laid down by the Ministry for Munitions for the time being. In the meantime, a Board will be set up to deal with the employment of women in war industries which will later decide what rate the women workers should be paid, the report concluded.

JAPANESE AERIAL UNITS CONTINUE BLASTING OUT BROOME, PORT DARWIN

Filipino Soldiers With U.S. Forces in Bataan All Realize Futility of Resisting Japanese

A new strategy—broadcasts instead of bombs—now being adopted by the Imperial Forces on the Bataan front is proving most effective, according to the Asahi which publishes a report issued by a certain Japanese lieutenant which was cabled here on Tuesday by the Asahi correspondent.

Filipino troops with the American Army are now on the keen look out for chances to flee and surrender to the Japanese, the lieutenant states, adding that in the general attack launched on the enemy positions in the Bataan Peninsula the Japanese Forces adopted this new strategy. A very powerful loudspeaker was used and the Filipino forces were urged, in the Tagalog language, to surrender immediately to the Japanese instead of holding out and awaiting certain annihilation. The broadcasts could be heard four kilometers away.

The American commanders are finding it difficult to keep under control the native troops who, dismayed by the vigorous onslaughts of the Japanese Forces and harassed by a shortage of food, are showing signs of surrender or desertion from their ranks at their first opportunity. To them the Japanese broadcast making public facts of defeats are proving particularly embarrassing.

Next to these "voice bullets," "letter bombs" were released over the enemy positions by the Japanese airmen. The letters were those which had been written to the Filipino soldiers by their families. The Imperial Army collected these letters from the post office in Manila and other cities and, had them scattered over the enemy lines by warplanes. At first this was merely a gesture of kindness on the part of the Japanese Army but later proved unexpectedly to be very effective in weakening the fighting power of the enemy forces.

The letters, Filipino captives declared, told of their families' anxiety and also facts of successive defeats. The captives added that the Filipino soldiers now with the Americans are all watching for a chance to escape.

Army Forces Operating In Sumatra Take Padang

1,700 MEN CAPTURED

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—The Australian Government today disclosed that the Broome airfield, on the northwestern coast of Australia, was bombed this morning and a freighter cruising near the harbor was attacked by the Japanese Air Force, according to a Canberra report received here today.

Simultaneously, Port Darwin was again raided and a vessel anchored in the harbor was machine-gunned, it was announced.

Broome Hangar Bombed

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—Formations of Japanese aircraft this afternoon carried out a large-scale bombing raid upon Broome, important city on the northwestern coast of Australia, scoring many direct hits upon nearby airdromes, according to a dispatch reaching here from Sydney today.

Padang Taken

The Japanese Forces that had landed on the northeast coast of Sumatra early on March 12 and had been driving the remnants of the enemy forces, in the northern part of the island, arrived at 3:30 a.m. on March 17 in Padang on the west coast, and occupied the city after covering 1,000 kilometers over the mountain regions, according to Domei. Padang is a strategic key-point on the west coast of Sumatra and has been the seat of the Sumatra headquarters of the Dutch East Indies Army.

On arrival in Padang, the Imperial Forces, in cooperation with the Japanese Forces operating in Central Sumatra about 100 kilometers east of Padang, disarmed about 1,700 war-prisoners, confiscated their arms and are now engaged in restoring and maintaining order in this sector.

Meanwhile, other troops had succeeded in pacifying the sector north of Lake Tobah several days after their landing on the east coast and completely mopped up enemy remnants around Lake Tobah on March 20.

PRESIDENT QUEZON SAID ASSASSINATED

Committed by Americans Under MacArthur's Order for Not Fleeing From Bataan

P.I. BITTER AGAINST U.S.

Feared Ex-Chief Would Cooperate With Japan if Left Alive

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 22.—Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Philippines Commonwealth, is believed to have been assassinated by the Americans by the order of General Douglas MacArthur, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, who recently fled from the Bataan Peninsula to Australia, according to information available here.

As the news of the assassination of the former Philippines President was revealed, extreme indignation was felt and bitter feeling against the Americans swept through the islands, it is said.

To conceal the assassination of the ex-President from the Filipino public, the Cebu broadcasting station on March 17, reported on the strength of an announcement by the United States High Command in the Philippines, that President Quezon died on March 17 from blood-spitting.

However, it is reliably reported that General MacArthur decided to assassinate the former President when he refused to flee from the Bataan Peninsula to Australia. Despite General MacArthur's repeated urgings to leave the Philippines with him, Mr. Quezon is said to have flatly refused, declaring that he could not do so as he loved his country.

Mr. Quezon reportedly was forced by the Americans to put up a resistance against the Japanese, and General MacArthur believed that should he be left alive in the Philippines, he would some day collaborate with the Japanese for the reconstruction of the islands.

The assassination of Mr. Quezon exposes the true nature of the so-called American humanity. It is regarded as similar to the assassinations of Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Csaky and Greek President John Metaxas by the British, respectively on January 25 and 29, last year.

Shortly before his assassination, President Metaxas had filed a strong protest with the British Government for the latter's breach of promise to send aid to Greece, and is said to have notified the British that Greece would be forced to conclude peace with Italy at German mediation unless Britain sent assistance.

Soon after his statement was issued, the assassination of President Metaxas occurred. Similarly, the assassination of President Quezon is nothing but a clear manifestation of the brutality of the Anglo-American Powers.

Cebu Says Quezon Dead

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 21.—A Cebu radio broadcast intercepted here on March 17 said that Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Philippines Commonwealth, had a case of Haemoptysis and died on the night of March 17 at Iloilo.

CHURCHILL'S ACTION OFFENDS CANBERRA

Premier Curtin Resents Not Being Consulted Regarding Casey's Appointment

MISUNDERSTANDING GROWS

Drastic Changes Expected in Military and Political Setup In Australia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—The appointment of Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, to the post of Middle East Minister of the British War Cabinet, has caused mounting discontent of the Canberra Government toward Britain, according to reports from Canberra.

It was claimed in London that the appointment of Mr. Casey as Middle East Minister was made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill without consultation with the Canberra Government, and Prime Minister John Curtin allegedly filed a strong protest with the British Government on March 20 on this matter.

Prime Minister Curtin is also reported to have submitted a White Paper to the Australian Parliament in which he disclosed what had taken place between the Canberra Government and the British Cabinet on the question.

The Australian Minister is quoted as having said that he first learned of the appointment of Mr. Casey as Middle East Minister through a BBC radio broadcast from London.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, he said, claiming that the appointment was made because Mr. Casey is required by the British War Cabinet, stated in his cable to the Australian Minister that he had learned through a telephone conversation that Mr. Casey wished to be transferred. However, Mr. Casey, in a telegraph message to the Australian Minister, said the appointment came to him as a bolt from the blue, and in view of these data Prime Minister Winston Churchill must be using double entendre, the Australian Prime Minister concluded.

The Canberra Government also claimed that the British Government has allowed defense secrets of Australia to leak out, and for these reasons the cleavage between the Canberra Government and the British Government is said to be deepening.

Appointment Deepens Opposition

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—Next to General Douglas MacArthur's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, the appointment of Richard G. Casey, former Australian Minister to Washington, to the post of Middle East Minister of the British War Cabinet is deepening opposition between England and Australia, according to reports received here from London.

This is evident in the fact that despite General MacArthur's appointment being enthusiastically welcomed in America and Australia, the British press has stressed the difficulty of his task, showing that the agreement between Britain and Australia is only on the surface, and that there is deep dissatisfaction in London in regard to the appointment.

Meanwhile, although it is reported that the appointment of Mr. Casey was a purely personal agreement between Premier Winston Churchill and Mr. Casey, it is obvious that it is causing

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK RUSHING WORK ON AIR RAID SHELTER

End of Foggy Season Causes Worry in Chungking—Women, Children Evacuating

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 20.—With the foggy season from October to April in Szechwan Province drawing near the end, Chungking is rushing anti-air raid precautions to cope with possible Japanese air attacks, according to reports reaching this city.

The population of Chiang Kai-shek's capital is expected to dwindle shortly from 700,000 to 500,000 as women and children will be removed compulsorily to the suburbs.

In view of the notorious bomb-proof shelter disaster last summer in which thousands of refugees were killed, repair work on the bomb-proof caves is being rushed by the Government, the report said.

AMERICAN TRAMPER SUNK OFF ATLANTIC SEABOARD

Total of 126 U.S. Warships and Merchantmen Sent to Bottom to Date

The United States Navy Department announced the sinking of another American freighter on the Atlantic seaboard on March 20, the Hochi reported today, quoting Washington reports.

A total of 126 American warships and merchantmen have been sunk off the eastern coast of the United States to date while other ships including warships belonging to anti-Axis countries have also been sunk during the same period.

12 TAIWAN CHILDREN HERE FOR CEREMONY

To Pay Homage at Yasukuni Shrine Enshrining Their Soldier-Fathers

To pay homage to the deified souls of their soldier-fathers now enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan, the first vanguard of children representing a party of 12 national school students from Taiwan arrived in Tokyo at 8 a.m. on Sunday, reports Domei.

The students were welcomed at Tokyo Station by the members of the Military Relief Association under whose auspices the ceremony is being held on March 28 and 29 respectively. In spite of their long journey, they all appeared in good health.

Upon their arrival at the depot, the students motored directly to the Nippon Seinen-kan at Aoyama, where they will establish their headquarters during their stay in the capital. Subsequently in the afternoon, they visited the Tokyo branch office of the Government-General of Taiwan.

When visited by a Domei reporter at their lodging at the Nippon Seinen-kan, Tomosato Ota, 12 years old, and a fifth grade student of the Asahi National School in Taihoku said:

"I am eagerly looking forward to the day when I shall meet my dear father at the Yasukuni Shrine. At the time of our visit there, I will promise my father that I will become a good and a brave soldier, and outrival him. I am sure my father will be glad to hear my resolution."

Yukiko Yamamura, 12, and a girl student of the Saiwai National School in Taihoku, declared:

"I am full of joy thinking of the day when I can see my father. I will write to my mother at home of my impressions immediately after our visit to the Yasukuni Shrine."

The party is headed by Sadao Yamanaka and he praised the young boys and girls as being very obedient and well disciplined all through the journey from Taiwan. He stated that on the following day of their departure from Taiwan, the sea was very rough and most of the members in the mission suffered from seasickness but aside from this, the voyage was a pleasant one as the members of the crew of the ship including the purser treated them very kindly.

From Taiwan to Pay Homage

To console the spirits of their soldier-fathers now enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine, a party of 12 national school students from Taiwan, arrived in the capital yesterday as the vanguard of the children of the war dead to attend the ceremony to be held on March 28 and 29. Photo shows the delegation at Tokyo Station holding the banner inscribed Taiwan.

Turkey to Adhere To Neutral Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

of Milas. These incidents caused by British airmen are due to the method which was employed by the British Government as a "fixed program" before the war and "to be greatly increased in extent since the beginning of this war."

The newspaper then refers to the British bombing of Paris and concludes "as the French thereby were able to see their former ally as he actually is, now the Turks have also been furnished with a sample of British brutality and unscrupulousness."

Churchill's Action Offends Canberra

(Continued from Page 1)

worse feeling between Britain and Australia.

In this connection it is reported from London that in some London quarters people are asking if Mr. Casey's appointment is Premier Churchill's "counter-stroke" against General MacArthur's appointment.

Moreover, worry was expressed concerning British-Australian relations in London newspapers which proposed Mr. Casey's appointment to be reconsidered "in the interest of harmony of the British Empire."

Although having an Australian representative in Britain's War Cabinet fundamentally should be called "Imperial harmonization," this measure cannot relax Australia's dissatisfaction, the newspapers declared.

To Consolidate Defenses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—In an emergency Cabinet meeting held yesterday, the Australian Government discussed the question of consolidating the defense of Australia pending the arrival of General Douglas MacArthur, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied combined forces in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a dispatch from Canberra.

General Douglas MacArthur is expected to arrive in Canberra early next week, and following consultations with leaders of the Australian fighting services, is slated to assume his new post at the field headquarters in northern Australia, the report said.

Major-General George H. Brett, commander of the Allied air force, already has arrived in Canberra by plane to confer with Prime Minister John Curtin and Air Minister A. S. Drakeford.

Immediately following the arrival of General MacArthur, drastic changes will be made in the political and military phases of the Australian Government, including the placing of the Australian Army under the command of General MacArthur, establishment of a liaison council to effect closer connections between the land, sea and air forces of Australia and the United States, and the concentration of the Australian Army at points where the Japanese Army is most likely to land, it was disclosed.

Strategy Mooted

Domei

BERNE, March 21.—Hailing the arrival in Australia of General Douglas MacArthur, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific who fled from the Philippines, Francis Ford, Australian War Minister today declared that in the future, an offensive strategy will be attempted by the Allied forces against Japan instead of defensive as in the past, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

Stating that the supplying of war materials by Britain alone to all fronts can no longer be expected, the Australian War Minister expressed belief that various kinds of military equipment, including bomber planes, anti-aircraft guns, and cannon, will be shipped from the United States to Australia, the report added.

Pacific Council Proposed

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—Herbert V. Evatt, External Affairs Minister of Australia, who is now in Washington, in a conference today with President Roosevelt proposed the establishment of a Pacific war council in which Australia and New Zealand will have equal voice with Britain and the United States, it was reported here from Washington.

Following his conference with President Roosevelt, the report revealed, Mr. Evatt told the press that the main object of his visit to Washington was to establish Australia and New Zealand on an equal footing as Britain and the United States in the execution of the current war.

Mr. Evatt reportedly is scheduled to travel to London via Canada after further conferences with President Roosevelt.

Summer Sumo Meet To Commence May 10 At Ryogoku Stadium

The Annual Summer Sumo Tournament will be held at the Kokugikan Amphitheater in Ryogoku, Honjo, for 15 days starting May 10, it was announced March 21 by the Japan Sumo Association, according to Domei. The official ranking of the wrestlers for the Summer Tournament will be announced on May 5, on the occasion of the Tango-no-Sekku or Boys' Festival. The ceremony of purifying the Dohyo or wrestling arena will be solemnized in the amphitheater on May 9. This will be followed by a tradition Japanese custom of "Furedaiko" or beating drums about the city streets announcing the opening of the summer sumo season.

Air Raid Drill Slated

Extensive air-defense drills will be carried out in the Moji-Shimonoseki area in Kyushu for five days beginning March 23. In the course of the drills, close and comprehensive studies of ways and means of coping with activities of an imaginary enemy will be closely studied by the members of local young men's association under the leadership of Army and prefectural authorities.

Chiefs of Council Map Out Program For April Election

(Continued from Page 1)

of the House of Peers and former president of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, Tokichi Tanaka, president of the Nippon Newspaper Control Company, Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Taneki Iriye, member of the Tokyo Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Hikohitsu Araki, president of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, Kojiro Iwanami, former president of the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, Hidegoro Uchida, member of the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies, Shuzo Okada, former Governor of Tokyo, Shigenao Okubo, member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, Masanori Oshima, member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, and lecturer at the Literary Department of Tokyo Imperial University, Nobutsugu Takaoka, member of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, Hisanobu Terai, vice-president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kinjiro Nakano, former vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ren Hayashi, member of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, Higashi Matsunaga, president of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, Zembei Miwa, company director, Major-General Yasutsugu Yamauchi, member of the Tokyo Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Lieutenant-General Toji Yasui, head of the Adults' Rule Aid League of Tokyo, Shigeru Yoshida, member of the House of Peers, and former Welfare Minister, Naoto Kohiyama, chief director of the Iron and Steel Control Company, Sengoro Sakurada, president of the Sakurada Works, and Kazuo Oguri, former Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Text of Abe's Speech

The address of General Abe, president of the Rule Aid Political Structure Council, at the meeting of the local chiefs of the organization, was in substance as follows:

"In response to the policy of the Government toward the coming general election, the Rule Aid Political Structure Council was organized the other day. The local organization of the Council has now been completed. Thus, the ground work has been laid for the machinery necessary for the selection of candidates in the April 30 general election.

"The importance of the coming general election, which will be the first in five years, lies in the fact that it will be held while the nation is conducting the War of Greater East Asia.

"The war has altered the whole aspect of not only East Asia but also the world. It is in this critical moment that a general election is being held.

"The situation surrounding the nation demands that the new House of Representatives be such as to be a positive aid to the conduct of the war, which is for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Good Men Desired

"The Government has expressed a wish that the coming general election will be held under conditions divorced from the evils, which have attended national elections in the past, and that new members to the House of Representatives will be men inspired by the spirit to serve the State in the present emergency to the best of their ability.

"It is when the House comprises men shot with the spirit of sacrifice to the State that the political structure, which have been striven for since the Constitution was promulgated more than 50 years ago will become possible.

"The Government sponsored the other day the movement for constructing a political structure, which would permit the nation to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion.

"We members of the Rule Aid Political Structure Council, were invited by the Premier on February 23 to express our views on what was to be done to achieve the success of the movement.

"It is up to the Council and the chiefs of the local branches of the organization to work out plans for insuring the election of the sort of men desired by the Government and the people in this emergency to the House in the coming election."

French Indo-China Children to Learn Japanese Language

Domei

VICHY, March 20.—The French Government today decreed that all schools in French Indo-China will henceforth include the Japanese language in their curriculum in order that students may be qualified to become governmental officials in the colony.

Axis Answers Request By Giving Guarantees To Chilean Ships at Sea

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—The Chilean Government today announced that guarantees were received last Friday from the Axis Powers granting security to Chilean vessels on the high seas in compliance with Chile's request, according to a Santiago report received here today.

However, the Axis nations saw no reason to comply with the views of the Chilean Government to grant blanket protection to Brazilian and Venezuelan ships also as requested by Chile, it was announced.

Brazil Maltreats Japanese People In Anti-Axis Actions

(Continued from Page 1)

arrested as spy suspects occurred on March 5, when following the round-up of four Japanese in the city of Sao Paulo, the local press prominently mentioned that one of the arrested persons was a Baron and another a priest, as though a Japanese Baron or priest were necessarily in the pay of his Government.

As for the man who was arrested in Recife, his house was searched by the authorities following his arrest. He had ¥26,000 in cash. This was promptly confiscated.

Most of these arrests were designed to make the public believe that Japanese fifth columnists are active in the country.

Numerous Japanese have been arrested in Rio de Janeiro upon suspicion of being spies.

Anti-Japanese Fever Rising

An idea of the sentiment of the officials and the people of Brazil toward Japanese residents will be gained from an editorial which appeared in one of the newspapers of Rio de Janeiro on March 19. The editorial in part said: "It is time we applied increased pressure against the 200,000 Japanese population of the state of Sao Paulo. We must be as firm against Nisei as against their parents. The Nisei as well as their parents are potential Japanese fifth columnists. As for the Japanese living in the coastal states, the authorities should lose no time in removing them to the interior of the country.

Among the Japanese in Brazil are men who saw service in the China Affair. Anything found in possession of these war veterans showing that they were with the Japanese Army was considered by the Brazilian authorities as evidence against them.

Breach of International Etiquette

Terming the Brazilian Government's action toward Japanese officials and nationals in Brazil a "brazen breach of international etiquette," Yomiuri's Buenos Aires correspondent in a radio-phone conversation with Tokyo yesterday reported in detail the oppression of the Japanese in Brazil.

According to the Domei report, the correspondent in Argentina declared that when he tried to phone the Japanese Embassy in Rio de Janeiro he was cut off with a curt reply that the Embassy was not permitted to communicate with the outside. Failing on the phone, he wrote a letter to the authorities asking about the conditions of the Japanese in Brazil, but the letter eventually was returned with a note which stated that such matters should be approached through diplomatic channels.

Consequently, even for one in Argentina, Brazil's next door country, it is impossible to get an accurate grasp of the internal conditions there and, much less, news about the Japanese, he said, adding that the only source of news is the newspapers printed in Buenos Aires.

The Japanese Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, the Sao Paulo Consulate-General and the Asuncion Consulate have been taken over by the Brazilian Government, and communication with the outside is prohibited, he disclosed. At the Embassy, members of the staff, including Ambassador Itaro Ishii himself, are permitted only one hour of liberty a day under guard after obtaining special permission to leave the Embassy grounds.

Property Confiscation Begun

Questioned if Japanese interests are being taken over, the Yomiuri correspondent said that although it has not come down to actual confiscation of Japanese property, there was a case on March 15, when a Japanese coffee shop was raided for some unknown reason and much property confiscated. It is imaginable, he said, under circumstances that a wholesale confiscation of Japanese properties is going on.

German and Italian nationals also have received a share of the ill-treatment, he said. The Italian Hall in Rio de Janeiro was taken over by the authorities under the excuse that it has been used for Fascist meetings, while the German airline Condor Lufthansa is said to be under consideration as the next victim.

One does not know when the Japanese commercial firms will have to share the same fate, he declared.

The correspondent said that further illegal arrests of Japanese were carried out wholesale on the 15th, 18th and 19th in the state of Sao Paulo where the Japanese have made notable contributions to Brazilian agriculture and trade. The number of Japanese arrested in these forays has not been announced by the Government, but one may be able to glean a hint from an incident in which a Japanese priest named Heizo Sugito was arrested for writing in a letter addressed to a relative that "Brazil is an unpleasant country without culture." It is apparent that the Brazilian Government is arresting Japanese on such slight excuses, he said.

Anti-Japanese Riots

On the 13th there was an anti-Japanese demonstration in Rio de Janeiro, where mobs broke into the offices of the Osaka Shosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank. Not a word of explanation, however, has been given by the Brazilian Government. Further, to add to the indignities heaped upon the Japanese, they have been forced to move to specified quarters and have been ordered to report their professions and businesses, while conversations in their native tongue have been prohibited.

Asked about the possibility of Brazil entering the war, the Yomiuri correspondent stated that there is ample possibility if Brazilian public opinion "keeps going in the same direction."

Diplomatic, financial and commercial pressure exerted by the United States is having its effect, and the Brazilians are in a quandary. If they do not dance to the tune played by Uncle Sam, there is the danger that their trade with America may be cut off. On the other hand, they cannot overlook the influence of Axis nationals in Brazilian economics. There are 2,000,000 Axis nationals in Brazil, 1,000,000 of whom are Italians, 70,000 Germans and the rest Japanese. Ninety per cent of the Japanese are engaged in agriculture and turn out ¥130,000,000 worth of products annually. If these Japanese are arrested or otherwise prohibited from carrying on their work, the agricultural foundation of Brazil will be dangerously threatened.

Opposing of Brazilian entrance into the war are such men as President Getulio Dornelles Vargas, former War Minister General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Air Minister Dr. Joaquim Pedro Salgado Filho and others in the armed forces who are more acquainted with the facts and are reluctant to lead their country into the war.

However, the Yomiuri correspondent concluded, there is always the danger that politicians who "can't see beyond the American dollar" may lead the country into the war.

JAPANESE ARTISTS PLAN DONATION OF WARPLANES

National Painters Service Group Seeks to Do Its Part in War Of Greater East Asia

A program to raise funds for the construction of warplanes to be donated to the Army and Navy was decided upon by the Japan Painters National Service Society at its inaugural meeting Thursday morning.

The society, having a membership of 2,500 artists throughout the country, made the decision as its part in the fighting of the War of Greater East Asia. The inaugural meeting was held at the Gunjin Kaikan Hall at Kudan, reported Domei, and was attended by 180 well-known artists, including Taikan Yokoyama, the tycoon of Japanese artists, Seiho Takeuchi, Gyokudo Kawai and Kyuho Noda.

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the National Service Association; Colonel Nakao Yahagi and Captain Hideo Hiraide, chiefs of the press section for the Army and Navy respectively; and other high Government officials also attended this meeting

BRITAIN IS WORRIED BY HUGE WAR COSTS

Fears Imminent Inflation as Prices Exceed Already That of 1914-18

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—Strongly urging the necessity of preventing inflation in Great Britain, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has revealed that war expenditures by Great Britain for the present war have already exceeded its total expenditures for the last World War, according to reports received here from London today.

Pointing out that the present daily war expenditures by Britain are over two and one-half times that of September last year, Sir Kingsley declared that British war expenditures in September 1940 reached £5,000,000 a day, while the present expenditures are £12,500,000, exclusive of the materials obtained from the United States Lease-Lend plan.

"This means an imminent inflation," he warned, "although the Government intends to pay most of the expenditures by taxes."

Sir Kingsley explained that during the last World War, Britain had spent £9,530,000,000, 28 per cent of which had been raised by taxes to defray expenses.

"In this war, Britain already has spent up to February £9,710,000,000, for which taxes are being levied for 48 per cent," he said.

Furthermore, the other side assets are very meager, he declared, adding, the campaign of saving bonds up to February showed a total of £1,972,000,000, which was raised by means of the so-called market issuing security bonds for £1,278,000,000.

Referring to price control, Sir Kingsley stated that at least this part of the financial program by the Government had succeeded, although some slight increases in consumption of articles could not be avoided.

Institute Holds Lectures

A lecture meeting on the "History of Italy" was held at the Institute of Italian Culture at Kudan, Tokyo on Friday evening. Shin Orui, Litt. D., in his serial lectures on the "History of Italy", spoke on the French Revolution, the decline of the Napoleon monarchy and the unification movement of Italy in the 19th century. In the next meeting to be held on March 27, Chikao Fujisawa is expected to lecture on the theme of "Fascist Associated State." Dr. Orui's serial lecture will be resumed on April 4. The lecture meeting is open to the public.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, March 22

ASAHI—Mission of Special Envoy to Chile
NICHI NICHI—Southward Advance of Soviets
MIYAKO—Indian Appeasement Difficult
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Ideal and Reality of Our Policy Toward Chinese Merchants in South Seas

Mission of Special Envoy to Chile

ASAHI

In view of the friendly relation existing between this country and the Republic of Chile, the Government has appointed Kiyoshi Yamagata, Minister to Chile, as Special Envoy on the occasion of inauguration of Juan Antoneo Leos as President of Chile on April 2.

Since the conclusion of the treaty of amity and navigation in 1897, Chile and Japan have maintained amicable relations both politically and economically. Following the aggravation of the world situation of late, allegedly for the purpose of joint defense of the American continents at the proposal of the United States, numbers of Central and South American countries were forced to participate in the anti-Axis side. Chile, together with its neighbor Argentina, has firmly maintained a just, fair attitude.

The war policy of the United States, with malicious propaganda against the Axis Powers, has won numbers of nations over to its side and even a great nation Brazil is about to fall a victim of the United States. In view of heavy pressure being brought to bear by the United States, we can fully sympathize with the difficult position Chile is in now.

What this country wishes of Chile is nothing but peaceful economic relations with that country and this friendly attitude of the Empire must be driven home to the Chilean nation and people at every opportunity. It is out of this intention that the Government has appointed the Special Envoy on the occasion of the inauguration of the Chilean President. At this opportunity, we earnestly hope that Chile will firmly maintain its fair attitude based on international justice.

Southward Advance of Soviets

NICHI NICHI

The Soviet troops, which had been stationed in the northern part of Iran, on March 11 finally entered Iraq and are said to have reached the vicinity of Baghdad, the capital. According to other foreign cables, the Soviet Union, besides its military and political operations toward Iran, has been trying to Sovietize the entire country and is reported to have demanded the Iranian Government to join the Soviet Union as an autonomous republic. Together with the above moves of the Soviet troops, the concentration of Soviet troops in the Afghan border has also been attracting keen attention of the world.

We have pointed out a few days ago in our editorial that such action of the Soviet Union has two-fold objectives of Sovietizing Iran and Iraq as well as preparing against the forthcoming spring offensives by the German forces. Premier Josef Stalin on November 6 last year asked the United States and Britain for the formation of the so-called second front line against the German forces, the necessity of which has been reiterated by Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Both the United States and Britain has had no intention for the formation of the second front and, in fact, they are pressed with their own defense at present. Therefore, they are unable to check such Soviet action as recently seen in Iran and Iraq.

In 1917, Britain succeeded in monopolizing the entire territory of Iran after placing that country under joint control with Russia, but the situation is completely reversed today. If the Soviets succeed in taking control of the whole of Iran, not only will it be able to defend the vast resources in the Caucasus, but will be able to prevent the outflow of petroleum, amounting to 15,000,000 tons per year, to Germany, thus cutting off the German fighting strength to a considerable extent.

It is, however, quite dubious whether the Soviet plan will succeed or not. For the protection of its own rights and interests in this region as well as for the defense of the communication route toward India, Britain will take every possible measure against the Soviet Union. The Soviet policy toward Armenia, aiming at its independence, will undoubtedly cause great uneasiness in Turkish Armenia, which will make Turkey feel the armed threat of the Soviet Union toward that country. In this connection Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu in the National Assembly on March 17 expressed his Government's grim determination to resist any foreign invasion. Although we wish to watch calmly the development of the situation, we must remember that new developments have been made rapidly along the Indian Ocean where the Imperial Forces have been carrying out their operations.

Indian Appeasement Difficult

MIYAKO

Sir Stafford Cripps, who left the British capital already with the important mission of appeasing India, is scheduled to confer with Indian leaders individually after arriving there on March 26. It is, however, quite dubious whether his scheduled conferences with the Indian leaders will be able to ameliorate the Indian situation. Although we do not know anything about the contents of the British compromise plan, it can easily be imagined that it will never allow India to enjoy the complete independence which has long been hoped for by the Indian people. If the British Government think that it can appease India by such a lukewarm measure as the result of Sir Stafford's individual conferences with Indian leaders and unite that country for an anti-Japanese resistance, it will soon have to realize that it is too late now for such a purpose. It is quite clear that such a plan will end in failure.

Burma has been lost while Singapore is no longer Britain's key naval base in the East. With the very foundation of Australia crumbling before the Japanese offensive, powerful influences of the Imperial Forces have been surging toward India like tidal waves. Meantime, the bitter experience they had following the last World War by the breach of promise of the British Government is still fresh in the minds of the Indian people.

In view of this situation, it can easily be imagined that the Indian people will hardly be misled by British cajoleries uttered to them by Sir Stafford. Besides, the Anglo-Soviet relations are reported to have been disturbed in the western border of India, and the Soviet Army is said to have massed large troops in the Afghan border. We wish to point out here that the prevailing situation in and around India deserves our attention.

Ideal and Reality of Our Policy Toward Chinese Merchants in South Seas

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Explaining the Government's economic policy toward the southern regions at a meeting of the Lower House budget committee of the 79th Imperial Diet session, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, declared that the Government is planning to utilize as much as possible the merchants in those regions, including the so-called Chinese overseas merchants. With military operations in those regions coming to a successful conclusion and construction works about to be commenced, our measures toward the Chinese overseas merchants have become a realistic question.

Since the Chinese merchants in the South Seas have actual power of commodity distribution in those areas, if we reject them altogether, there is a danger of paralyzing economic function in the South. When we consider, however, that a majority of them carried out anti-Japanese activities formerly and exploited ruthlessly the natives there, their existence seems to contradict the ideal for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Unless they change their attitudes, we cannot help but apply heavy pressure on them, but utmost caution must be exercised in doing so, fully weighing the situation from both idealistic and realistic points of view.

The Chinese merchants in Hongkong and Shonan City have already pledged their cooperation for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Japanese military administration in the East Indies recently promulgated a decree to the Chinese merchants there that no exploitation of the natives there would be allowed and if they cooperate with the Japanese for the construction of Greater East Asia, their life and property will be guaranteed by the Japanese.

Although the principle promulgated by the Japanese military administration in the East Indies is only reasonable, such a policy must be carried out gradually, giving full consideration to the existing economic structure in those areas. In order to win their full cooperation for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, timely guidance must also be given by the National Government in Nanking.

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THRILLING SEA FIGHT OFF JAVA ISLE TOLD

Japanese Vessels Fearlessly Attack Numerically Superior Enemy Fleet

Relative to the crushing defeat inflicted on the combined fleet of the Allies off Surabaya at the end of last month, members of the Navy Intelligence Corps were able to get a first-hand information from a certain Navy Captain who participated in the historic naval encounter. The eye-witness account was to the following effect:

"Toward 11 a.m. on February 27, we received information to the effect that the enemy fleet comprising Class A cruisers and other ships were attacking our transports, whereupon we immediately set out in search of our prey. Though the location given was quite a distance from where we were, our squadron covered the distance in about six hours. At about 5 p.m. the same day, we sighted the enemy destroyer which was in the lead of the fleet, but it was too busy firing away at the transports and consequently, it did not see our aproach.

Opens Fire

"We opened fire at once but the remaining four destroyers spread a smoke screen and prepared already to take to their heels. As we took up the chase, one of the enemy shells found its mark on the portside of our vessel, but the damage was slight. We continued our fierce attack and succeeded a few minutes later in causing one of the enemy destroyers to list.

"Meanwhile, our ships, leaving the fate of the enemy destroyers in the hands of our destroyers, steamed ahead at full speed and caught up with the enemy ships, De Ruyter, Exeter, Houston, Perth and Java. We were numerically inferior, but determined to annihilate the enemy ships, we first concentrated our fire on the flagship, De Ruyter, and several minutes later, rendered it impossible to continue fighting. Next, we attacked the Exeter the second vessel in formation.

"At about this time, a few stray enemy airplanes, maintaining a very high altitude, approached in our direction, but at the sight of our planes which were following the fleet to do the scouting work, they quickly disappeared into the clouds without dropping a single bomb. The enemy ships returned the fire fiercely, but strange enough, none of them hit our vessel.

Ship in Flames

"A few minutes later, we saw a cloud of black smoke shooting skyward from the Exeter and it was fast dropping out of the formation. The third vessel in formation, Houston, realizing that it was no match for the Imperial Navy, started fleeing by taking a zig-zag course and managed to escape for the time being.

"It was now completely dark, and we lost sight of the remaining enemy vessels, but toward 1 a.m. on February 28, we again came across them and a terrific night battle ensued. Shortly afterward, we saw a huge pillar of flame spouting both from the De Ruyter and Exeter. They were attacked, apparently, by our torpedo-boats.

"Forsaking the fast sinking vessels, the Exeter and Perth quickly fled out of range, but it was confirmed later that they were sent to the bottom during the Battle off Batavia on March 1. Just then, a terrific squall occurred and the enemy destroyers which managed to survive the shells from our ships fled into the darkness.

"Throughout the day on February 28, we patrolled the vicinity of the enemy naval port, but we were luckless for we encountered not one enemy warship.

"At 11 a.m. on March 1, we spotted one A-class cruiser and two destroyers on the horizon, whereupon we quickly changed our course and proceeded in their direction. As we came nearer, we saw that the main ship was none other than the Exeter, which we thought had fled to the Surabaya port. At the sight of our vessels, the enemy quickly altered its course, but unfortunately, another squadron of the Japanese fleet was approaching toward its direction from the other side.

Exeter Trapped

"Pinned between the two Japanese Forces, the enemy fleet fought desperately to force its way out of destruction, but its fate was definitely sealed as both the Japanese squadrons were concentrating on the enemy ship with deadly accuracy. Minute by minute, the enemy guns were silenced and finally, it was obliged to come almost to a stand-still. Suddenly, one of our destroyers shot ahead and speeding close toward the enemy vessel, released the fatal torpedo, sending it to a watery grave a few seconds later.

"Thus, the loss of the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee, which was forced to scuttle at the mouth of the La Plata River in South America the year before last, was well avenged following 20 minutes of exchange of fire with our forces.

"Several minutes later, another American destroyer was sent to the bottom while the only remaining British destroyer, Encounter, also met the same fate.

"Throughout such a terrific naval encounter, the loss suffered by our forces was only one destroyer slightly damaged, causing two deaths and one injury."

History of Burma's Annexation Described

(Continued from Page 4)

to provoke it to resort to sterner measures.

Throughout the days of Amarapura rule, the national integrity of the Burmese State was not jeopardized, although British commercialism had acquired by that time a greater amount of control over the economic life of the nation. But when the capital was removed to Mandalay, the nation under the rule of an effeminate king became so degenerate that the fighting efficiency of the people disappeared completely, accelerating the growth of riotous living and moral degradation.

(To Be Concluded)

Uyeno Zoo Observes 60th Anniversary

The Uyeno Zoological Garden which was established in March 1882 is now holding a grand celebration. It was established exactly 60 years ago. Thousands of people turned out to see how the members of the animal kingdom really feted an anniversary. One elephant took the soap box and raising its proboscis, gave a series of snorts which was its way of saying that it was grand to see such a large crowd come out to the zoo this year, especially as there was a bumper crop of peanuts. The anniversary is to be observed for a period of a week.

Burmese, Saved From British Ship, Weeps With Gratitude on Board Nippon Submarine

On March 11, a submarine belonging to the Imperial Navy discovered an enemy troop-ship off the west coast of Sumatra. The submarine refrained from using its torpedoes, and emerging on to the surface of the sea, it opened fire on the troop-ship with its quick-firer.

The troop-ship returned the fire with its 3-inch gun, but under the deadly barrage from the submarine soon sank out of sight.

The submarine was about to resume its course when the crew noticed two men struggling in the water and clinging to a make-shift float.

The two men were hauled on board the submarine and on examination, they proved to be a Burmese and an Indian, who had been left aboard the troop-ship by the cowardly English captain and his officers, while they made their escape from the sinking ship in their boats.

The troop-ship had been the Chilta, a British boat, which was capable of accommodating 2,000 soldiers, and which had proved its worth during the course of the war by conveying troops many times.

The Burmese was Henry William Munro, who had served as purser aboard the Chilta, and the Indian had served as a boy to the British officers.

British Brutality Unmasked

This incident again proves that the British, who for long have proclaimed themselves as upholders of justice and mercy, are in reality mere selfish brutes, who have no claims to humanity at all.

The two rescued men were interviewed by an Asahi correspondent at an unknown base on March 20. Below is the narrative of Mr. Munro as related to the correspondent:

I was reading a book in my room when the attack began. The ship was pursuing a zig-zag course and everything was quiet and peaceful, when a terrific explosion shook the ship. In an instant, everything was thrown into pandemonium.

There were 17 Britishers on board, and among them was a gun-crew. This gun-crew at once returned the attack with their 3-inch gun. But presently the shots from the submarine killed the gunnery-officers and wounded several of the crew.

The captain and the officers, with the British members of the crew, let down their boats and escaped. They escaped just in time, for they had no sooner left the ship than it sank.

Deserted by Captain

I had been collecting all the most important papers in the office, and making them into a bundle, I ran to the ship-rail and flung the bundle into the captain's boat. I thought the boat would wait for me to come down, but it pushed off the moment I had flung down the papers. The captain did not even look at me.

I shall never forget that dastardly fellow. I was struggling in the water, clinging to a make-shift float, when the submarine glided alongside and rescued me.

On board the submarine, I was given a seat beside the commander, fed with biscuits, and treated so kindly that there was no difference between me and the crew. I was even given a berth in the officers' room and my heart is full of gratitude.

If I am given a chance to speak to the British again, I would say to them, "Creatures of arrogance, who know not the meaning of decency, for long you have oppressed our people. But now your end has come. Flee from India, from Burma. But I would not say to you, flee to Europe, for there the Germans are waiting for you."

At the same time, I would like to tell my countrymen, as well as the Indians, that they have for a long time been deceived by the British, who have been teaching them that the Japanese are inhuman creatures. If the Japanese are inhuman, why did they rescue me, me who had been left to die by the selfish British?

Given Kind Treatment

Inside the submarine, I was treated very kindly. I received cigarettes from the crew, who treated me like a brother. I was even given a haircut while inside the submarine. While my hair was being cut, I could not stop tears of gratitude from trickling down my face.

When I saw the Japanese submarine, I knew the troop-ship was doomed, for I had heard that the Japanese were always strictly trained, while the British thought of nothing but eating and sleeping. The sinking of the British battleship, Prince of Wales, or of the U.S. aircraft carrier, Lexington, was no accident. I believe the Indian Ocean has at last become a sea of death to the British.

Calcutta is overrun by British and American refugees from Burma and Malaya. Hotels are filled to overflowing, and the harbor is packed tight with more than 200 ships all full of refugees.

The city itself is in pandemonium. Air raid shelters are being dug, and scouting planes are always flying overhead. The Indians are feeling restless. But it is significant that there are no British battleships either in the harbor or outside it.

French Government Expropriates Estate Of Baron Rothschild

Transocean

VICHY, March 19.—Nearly 10,000 acres of property in southern France belonging to Baron Henri de Rothschild has been expropriated by the French Government for use by the Navy Ministry, according to a decree published in the Official French Gazette on March 12. The land is located in the Var department of France, at La Valette and Solliesville and belongs to Baron de Rothschild, a Jewish doctor, now residing in Jouxteux, in the Seine department.

UKRAINIA SETS UP BANK TO ISSUE NEW CURRENCY

Karbovanetz to Be Linked With Reichmark but to Play Independent Role

Transocean

BERLIN, March 12.—With the establishment of an Ukrainian central note-issuing bank by a special decree and the introduction of an independent Karbovanetz currency, steps have been taken toward creating a special Ukrainian monetary district, according to comments made by German authoritative quarters yesterday in connection with the new currency measures previously reported.

The Karbovanetz is the designation for the rouble. It will be coupled with the Reichsmark but will act as an independent currency.

New Karbovanetz notes issued will be covered in the usual technical monetary form as well as by real estate in the Ukraine, which was placed under the control of the central note-issuing bank.

BRITONS TOLD TO LEAD MORE SPARTAN-LIKE LIFE

Government to Issue Declaration Soon—Further Cut in Food Rations Seen

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—The British people must live more spartanically than ever, according to the opinion of the British Government, which will issue a declaration in the House of Commons in the near future, stated well-informed circles in London yesterday.

The British Government will force the public to live spartanically by further cutting their food rations, clothes rations and restricting all unnecessary traveling and pleasures.

The cutting of food rations will be announced probably this week by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food Supply. It is further expected that rations for the petrol supply would be cut once more.

PEOPLE'S SUPPORT ASKED BY PREMIER OF HUNGARY

Nicholas de Kallay States Nation Is Loyal to All Axis Powers

D.N.B.

BUDAPEST, March 19.—Speaking in the House of Deputies, the Hungarian Premier Nicolas de Kallay, concurrently Foreign Minister and Privy Councilor, stated on Thursday that the program of his Government was "an unchanged program of an unchanged Government."

It is true, he said, that Hungary had joined the war later than most of the European countries but that from now on she would be standing in line with the other nations, which had to shoulder heavy burdens.

Therefore, he declared, all the energy of Hungary must be put in service in this war, which is also Hungary's war.

Hungary joined the war in the service of the other countries but in the first instance in her own interest, the Premier further stated amidst the strong approval of the Deputies.

He requested the nation to support the Government and said that Hungary was loyal to her Allies and friends and that the Hungarian people were fighting on the side of the Axis Powers against the danger of Bolshevism as well as for a just order of the world and a new Europe.

In the course of his speech, Premier de Kallay also dealt with economic problems and in this connection, he said that the expropriation of Jewish property would be speeded up.

Hungary's financial policy, he added, had been successful but it was being put to a severe test now.

He requested the nation to be economical and said that this would be done also with regard to State expenditures.

FAMINE PREVAILS IN IRAN

Soviet Authorities Confiscate All Grain in Area

Transocean

ANKARA, March 11.—Famine prevails in the provinces of Mesanderan, Gorkan and Horasan in northeast Iran, according to a report from Teheran today.

The Soviet occupation authorities have confiscated all grain supplies in those regions and caused them to be exported to the industrial region in Soviet Central Asia.

Large numbers of workers have been sent from the western districts of the Soviet Union to regions in question where they are employed in improvised armaments factories.

Hence, food conditions in this region are very unsatisfactory and for this reason grain has been imported from Iran and the population of the provinces is condemned to starvation.

INDIAN LEADER ARRESTED

British Seize Sardar Singh, President Of Forward Bloc

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 10.—Sardar Singh, President of the Indian Forward Bloc, has been arrested in India by the British police, according to Radio Calcutta.

The arrest is said to have aroused the greatest indignation among Indians.

The Forward Bloc is the name of the radical revolutionary Congress group formed by Subhas Chandra Bose, and Sardar Singh, its head, is regarded in India as Bose's right-hand man.

Indian circles in Bangkok assert that Bose's recent manifesto has obviously created a deep impression in India, so that the British authorities are afraid of a rebellion. Therefore, they have arrested all men who are in close contact with Bose.

Bose's brother, Sarat Chandra Bose, has been imprisoned by the British since December 1941.

ALLIES VALUE MORE ON EUROPE FIGHTING

Asia War Only Secondary and Accounts for Their Defeats, Says China News

The defeat of Britain, the United States, Holland and Australia in East Asia is the result of many complicated reasons of which one of the most important is the belief on the part of London and Washington that the situation in Europe is more essential than that in Asia, editorializes the Central China Daily News as translated by the Central Press Service of China.

It is because of this belief that Britain and the United States are not prepared to save any critical situation in Asia by all their forces, and as a result, they are in no position to do anything at the present time.

This attitude has not only resulted in the defeat of Britain and the United States in East Asia, but has also greatly affected those people, who believed in these two Allies.

From the good point of view, the journal stated, it may be said that this attitude on the part of these countries has made many people realize the selfishness of Britain and the United States, and as a result they have joined the camp for the emancipation of the peoples of East Asia.

From the bad point of view, it must be said that there are people, who subscribe to the attitude of Britain and the United States as their own attitude, and the hope of Washington as their own hope.

They believe also that the situation in Europe is more important than the situation in Asia, that the situation in Asia will depend upon the outcome of the European War, and that the present development in East Asia is but temporary in nature," added the paper.

"Such people are of the opinion that the general situation has not yet been decided now. Believing that the general situation has not yet been stabilized, these people have no confidence in the present situation and are adopting, therefore, a policy of 'wait and see.' This is a very serious mistake. For the future of the emancipation movement of East Asia and for the future of the peace movement, it is necessary to correct this mistaken belief immediately.

Japan Fools Allies

"Prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, there was a mistaken attitude that the British and American blockade against Japan was unbreakable and that Japan would never take the risk of fighting against this blockade. However, a few days after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8, 1941, the defeat of the British and American forces proved that this belief was wrong.

"At present in March, 1942, this mistaken belief has been entirely discarded by the general public, but many people now subscribe to the mistaken belief as described in the previous paragraph.

"Where does this mistaken belief come from? It comes from British and American propaganda. President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill have delivered many speeches and these speeches represent very important propaganda of Britain and the United States. The present mistaken attitude has its origin in their speeches.

"We do not deny the fact that the wars in Europe and Asia are interrelated. The belief that the situation in Asia will only be decided after the solution of the European situation, however, represents an illusion of Britain and the United States, which they have created since 1939.

"We believe that the situation in Asia has reached its last decisive stage and the situation in this part of the world can be considered independent from that of Europe, by which it will not be much affected.

"On the contrary, the situation in Asia will seriously affect the situation in Europe as well as the entire world. In fact, the situation in Asia will affect all matters of the world.

Raw Materials Stopped

"As to the supply of raw materials, it must be noted that the occupation of their colonies and the Dutch East Indies by the Japanese troops represents a serious loss materially to Britain and the United States. Without the supply of materials from the South Sea regions, part of the United States armament plan will be delayed while another part will never be carried out. It is but natural that the counter-offensive to be launched after the completion of the armament program cannot be carried out.

"Aside from military supplies, Britain and the United States depend upon East Asia for the supply of daily necessities. With the loss of East Asia, Britain and the United States are short of many materials and are facing many difficulties, causing serious sufferings to the people.

"This economic loss is a serious blow to the Allies. Britain and the United States, especially the former, will lose more than half of their financial resources with the loss of East Asia and Australia. It is, therefore, impossible for them to drag on the war for three or five years.

"In the beginning of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the U.S. Navy received a serious blow. Later on, it suffered more after a series of battles. In order to protect the safety of her western coast, the United States must replenish such losses. Under the present situation, she will have to replenish this loss by transferring part of her Navy from the Atlantic.

"As the so-called two-ocean fleet program has never been carried out, this loss of American naval force in the Pacific and the necessity of transferring part of the fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific will greatly weaken the naval forces of the United States in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is impossible, under this situation, for the United States to send her weak naval force in the Atlantic to assist Britain or to send American troops to Europe to fight for the Allies.

Allies in Hole

"Recent developments of the war situation of East Asia have placed the Indian Ocean under the domination of Japan. Once this ocean is completely dominated by Japan, communication will be cut off and the United States will not be able to send any war materials to those areas where Asia, Europe and Africa meet. The British troops fighting in these areas will be wiped out completely by the German, Italian and Japanese forces.

"The Greater East Asia War has dealt also a serious blow to the morale of the British and American troops. The psychology of fear and defeat has almost made it impossible for the British troops to fight against the Japanese. It is because of this reason, that as the Japanese troops advance further southward, the easier and the quicker it is for them to defeat the British forces. The serious blow to the morale of the American people is worse than that to the British people as the latter have suffered defeat after defeat already for more than two years while the former suffered defeat for the first time.

"The impression of the American people in East Asia will be carried over to Europe and in the European War, the psychology of fear and defeat will seriously weaken the American forces, if they ever go to Europe. This has been proved by the British troops in the past two years.

"From the above analysis, we can see that the situation in East Asia will not be affected by the situation in Europe. On the contrary, the situation in Asia will greatly affect the outcome of the European War.

"The success of the Japanese Forces in Asia will help greatly to make it possible for Germany and Italy to win the War in Europe.

"The success of the Greater East Asia War has not only laid the foundation for the establishment of the New Order in East Asia, it has also helped Germany and Italy to lay the foundation for the establishment of the New Order in Europe.

"The Axis Powers will then lay the foundation for the New Order of the entire world. The general situation has been decided upon. The only alternative for those who worship Britain and the United States is to awaken quickly and join the ranks of those working for the emancipation of the peoples of East Asia.

TONARIGUMI TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETINGS

Will Vow to Do Utmost to Help In Assuring a Clean Election

For securing the wholehearted cooperation of the nation in the coming General Election on April 30, the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association have decided to call extraordinary meetings of all neighborhood groups throughout the country on April 1, according to Domei.

The meetings will open with each neighborhood group tuning in a broadcast which will last for 20 minutes, starting at 7:40 p.m. Home Minister Yuzawa will first speak, this followed by a ten-minute address by Vice-President Kisaburo Ando of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Next, the Chief of the Constitution Board of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will read aloud the "Vows for the Imperial Rule Assistance Election," drafted by Eiji Yoshikawa, the popular writer. After listening to this radio program the 1,500,000 neighborhood groups throughout the country will vow to give their wholehearted allegiance to the cause of the Imperial Rule Assistance movement so as to meet the Imperial Wishes.

The vows which will be made is as follows:

"The Election is an undertaking which contributes to the completion of the War of Greater East Asia. We, the people of the nation, who have pledged to fight through the war at all costs, hereby vow to participate in the cause with our whole hearts. We will not rest until the Imperial Rule Assistance Diet is established.

"The quality of the Diet depends upon the quality of the men elected. The time calls for a pure Diet. The representatives of the nation will be chosen from the best men among us. We vow that there will be no miscarriage.

"We vow to perform our duties with a spirit pure and noble, and not to do anything that may cause regret. Our spirit shall be the same as that of the brave warriors who are far from their homeland. We vow we will never be influenced by selfish and minor considerations.

"The Election is for Japan, our country. It is a privilege graciously bestowed on us by His Imperial Majesty. We, His loyal subjects, vow hereby to carry out our duties with our hearts filled with the spirit of loyalty. We will never allow ourselves to be guilty of negligence in this respect."

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Radio Program

Monday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Japanese Concept of Life and Death," by Yoshihiro Norimoto.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Kosaku Yamada; Trumpet Playing by Fumio Minamizato, Hiroshi Yoshida and Saburo Kawai.

8:00 News; Piano solo: "Sonata in A Major" (Mozart) and Schubert's two impromptu, "A Flat Major, Opus 90 No. 5" and "B Flat Major, Opus 142 No. 3".

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

11:00 National School Hour: Music "Brilliant Greater East Asia," by the Geitoku National School pupils of Tokyo.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Kaiyo Wind Music Band under the direction of Yazaemon Hayakawa.

1:00 Narration: "The Lighthouse's Four Seasons," by Announcer Asanuma Asanuma.

1:30 Establishment of New Life Hour.

2:00 National School Hour: "South Seas Travel Account," by Takeo Okubo, Chief of the 1st Section of the 6th Dept. of the Planning Board.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Middle School Science Education: "Education of Science," by Yoshinori Nakano of Education Ministry.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk on "Transport Ships," by Lieutenant-Commander Shoichi Hamada.

6:30 Talk, "Defeated American and British Navies," by Vice-Admiral Yoshijiro Hamada.

8:00 Military Hour; Naniwabushi.

9:00 News; Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the direction of Tamaki Maeda; Koto Music.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1942

The General Election

The unusual importance of the coming general election was stressed by Premier General Tojo on March 8 when he addressed the whole nation through the radio. The Premier observed that the election would be "a general mobilization of internal talents for the Diet." Referring to the term "talents," he further elaborated the point by saying that the talents most required under the current conditions of war were not only "men excelling in learning and experience, but those who would devote themselves to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia through to its successful end."

The Premier's explanation set forth in unmistakable terms the line along which the Diet should proceed while the country is engaged in the titanic war. When the total energies of the nation are directed to the end of a successful war, the national assembly has its own place to fill in the total scheme of national life. As the aim of the nation is in constructing a new order for Greater East Asia, so the work of the national legislature should be given direction to the same end.

It follows naturally that the forthcoming general election should be directed for the selection of men who are fully aware of the significance of the current war situation and are equal in every sense to the duty with which they are to be charged. Their selection should be made quite free from conventions and usages of party politics such as were the rule in the past.

Administrative preparation for the election was recently completed when the Premier called the meeting of the Central Cooperation Council and soon after the conference of the prefectural governors. The officials brought together on those occasions were apprised of the part they are to bear in the election which is to take place under conditions quite new to the nation. It was made clear that the officials through their executive positions are to so lead the popular minds as to take a lively interest in government and to offer their whole-hearted assistance to the central authorities.

For the moral direction of political affairs the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council has been brought into being. The main object of this organization is to select and recommend what it considers desirable candidates. In a broad sense this new organization is to play the most important part in the proposed election. In practise, however, the selection of candidates will be no easy work. The field of choice must narrow down when the requisite qualifications are fully weighed. As the Premier himself pointed out in his speech, men of high prestige and commendable careers may not always make popular representatives if they take but lukewarm interest in legislation. Men, even full of vital interest in legislative work, would not be necessarily approvable if they fail to receive popular confidence or support on account of their past records or for some other reason.

It will be the duty not only of this new organization but also of the central authorities to see that its work steers clear of personal involvements. As political games were often played in the past, men eager to win seats in the national legislature overlooked few personal relations such as might be turned to good political account. Should this practice be resumed in the proposed election, it would mean a political retrogression. The object of political purification, as it is generally advocated, would never be attained unless the organization charged with the selection of candidates should be consistently impartial and discriminate in its judgment. For this a full cooperation with local organizations of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be found necessary.

The central Government is to receive local cooperation through the committee just organized by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association for the purpose of "completely enforcing the principle of the general election for Imperial rule assistance." This committee is to direct its work entirely to the end of offering intelligent and efficient direction to popular minds, while the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council is to function purely as a political organ.

Furthermore, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has called upon groups of military reservists and local town and village organizations to contribute their efforts toward "the ethical elevation of the general election." Of all these local organizations the so-called Sonendan or group of adult members of the local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is to be active in the forefront of work for the moral improvement of the election.

In sum, the structure and spirit of parliamentary politics are to be renovated through two channels: namely, through political activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council and by means of moral improvement and discipline by the newly formed committee, the centralized direction proceeding through these organs, side by side. The qualitative improvement of the popular assemby is thus proposed as a means toward the consolidation of the internal structure of the country.

The forthcoming election calls for this administrative direction because it is the first since the country entered the War of Greater East Asia Political reconstruction through the Diet is required to meet the new situation. As for the internal structure itself of the country, it has thoroughly been adjusted on a wartime basis since the beginning of the China Affair. The political parties spontaneously disbanded to terminate all political strife in and outside the Diet. By this, internal opinion was unified. The legislature since then has consistently given full and undivided support to the Government. The nation, as one, has pursued the end of constructing a new order.

Through the coming general election, the Government proposes to effect internal political consolidation in a full and complete sense. The election is to provide the first occasion, since the beginning of the current war, for national appreciation of the gigantic task it has on hand. The loyal support and efficient cooperation of the whole nation is to be organized through their direct participation in the province of political life. The popular assembly through its reconstruction is to assume that form and character which lifts it to the moral plane in which the new construction for Greater East Asia is conceived by Japanese statesmanship.

HISTORY OF BURMA'S ANNEXATION UNDER BRITISH RULE DESCRIBED

Political and Economic Life of People Was at Mercy Of England's Capitalist-Imperialism

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part I

The political destiny of Burma has already undergone a remarkable change. The British rule there is on the descent. With the Japanese occupation of Rangoon, capital of Burma, and the entire lower half of the country, the British high command, now making frantic defense preparations in Upper Burma, is facing the gravest peril. Judging from the present military situation, it seems well-nigh impossible for Britain to stage any offensive combat against Japan in Burma. Therefore, when British power is about to be eclipsed, it would be meaningful to analyze hiw that country annexed the land of golden pagodas and smiling people.

Yuan China was opened to Western commerce by Marco Polo whose adventurous life in the Yellow Empire is still a source of inspiration to many empire-builders. Like China, the gate of Burma was opened by a Venetian merchant for European settlement. Nicolo di Conti, by analogy can be called "the little Marco Polo of Burma" was the first European adventurer to come to the then Land of Mien. It is said that he landed at Tennaserim (now under Japanese control), then a stronghold of the Talaing kingdom, about 1519 for the purpose of investigating commercial prospects. Becoming friendly with the inhabitants, he soon began a commercial career which lasted till 1613.

Trading Stations Established

Some time after the arrival of Conti a number of Portuguese freebooters established trading stations at Martaban and Syriam on the other side of the Rangoon River facing Rangoon. Very soon the Portuguese consolidated their power by utilizing the strategic positions of their commercial centers. The outpost at Martaban gave them the command of the Gulf of Martaban, then the only sea outlet in southern Burma, while the Syriam station provided them with a needed opportunity to extend their sway in the delta region of Lower Burma.

As a consequence, in 1610 Felipe de Brito by pursuing a ruthless policy became a recognized force in Syriam. And because he was under the protection of the King of Arakan, a sworn enemy of the southerners, he began to maltreat the people living in the Syriam zone. In fact, Brito utilizing the name of the King of Arakan ruled the area as a kinglet for three years until the enraged Toungoo dynasty overthrew him. But the disappearance of the Portuguese marauder did not ease the tension, since a few years later the Dutch and British traders arrived with the purpose of concluding commercial accords.

Although the pioneer Dutch and British traders withdrew in 1677, Britain and Holland began to cast wistful eyes on Burma. Subsequently, the British merchants operating in India and the East India Company evinced a keen interest to monopolize the trade of that country. As far back as 1680 a sudden demand for Burmese lac occurred in Europe and Western traders, particularly British traders belonging to the Fort St. George group of Madras in India began to acquire commercial privileges exhibiting a superficial attitude of friendliness. As their commercial activities grew in strength, the British traders began to stabilize their hold over Burmese economy, being assisted in that direction by the unwritten backing of the English Government. Later on, British commercial envoys started arriving in Ava, then the administrative seat of the Konbaung dynasty, to obtain trading charters.

British Ambitions Resented

The Burmese kingship started on its downward journey when the Fleetwood and Leslie Mission arrived in the country in 1695 followed by another important mission led by Bowyear in 1697. These two missions definitely planted the seed of British expansion in Burma during the last lap of indigenous kingship. Since Burma failed to produce a worthy ruler after the demise of Alaungpaya, it had no other alternative but to resign itself to foreign penetration, in spite of the fact that the general populace resented the de trop ambitions of British merchants.

While thus individual British traders were carving their own spheres of actions in Burma, far-sighted British empire-builders found the country to be as important as India. The vast mineral resources of this land dazzled the British commercial aspiration to such an extent that within a short time a number of trading outposts were established along the Gulf of Martaban and the Rangoon River. The commercial incursion of Britain became an accomplished fact, because the Burmans, Talaings and Arakanese not only remained disunited, but began to engage in internecine warfare, thereby giving England an additional opportunity to institute a divide et impera tactics. By playing up one against the other, British imperialists began to strengthen their hold over Burma which before the end of the 18th century became a recognized force in the country.

Trading Centers Destroyed

Had there been no national disunity, perhaps the Burmans would have been able to put up a better show against the British. Because the Burmans and the Talaings began to quarrel among themselves, England found it a paying proposition to adopt the role of a peace-maker; in reality, however, such a role was designed to extract political and economic benefits from either group. When the Talaings resenting the alleged Burmese cooperation with the English merchants burnt down the British factory in Syriam in 1743, England not only protested against endangering the life and property of peaceful British merchants, but hinted that force would be applied if such incidents were not prevented. As a reprisal against the action of the Talaings, the Burmans in 1795 accused the Talaings of giving support to the British community and destroyed another British trading center. In this way the administrators of Burma made themselves completely vulnerable to British retaliation.

To Britain the destruction of British commercial posts and the rise of local hostility against the British merchants offered it a plausible ground to map out the domination of Burma. It cannot be denied that a number of early British traders received brutal treatment from the Burmese officials and that many British mercantile companies found the lives of their staff members insecure. In consequence, they made protests to the Burmese authorities demanding the privilege of prosecuting peaceful and legitimate commercial intercourse.

On the other hand, the Burmese Court, being fully aware of the might of England, submitted to the British demands, guaranteeing unlimited commercial facilities to English merchants. It is clear from the foregoing that Britain planned to conquer Burma in gradual stages. That is why is started to cripple the economic life of the Burmese people as a prelude to political domination through the force of arms.

Intrusive Nature

Generally speaking, Anglo-Burmese relations started in full swing in the latter part of the 18th century in the shape of Britain-enunciated commercial cordiality. In other words, England utilized peaceful commercial penetration as a means to control Burmese economy, the transference of which subsequently made it easy for Britain to annex Burma. Whether England had any design at the beginning to conquer Burma is rather difficult to prove; but the methods applied by that nation to acquire monopolistic domination over Burmese economic life clearly reflected the intrusive nature of its commercial capitalism which paved the way for advancing imperialist ambitions under the dictates of the London ruling class.

It is well known that the English merchants were closely related to the British ruling class since the latter's aristocratic living was maintained to a great extent by the traders operating in the East. Therefore, it is natural that the ruling class would entertain imperialist ambitions for those countries which were paying the cost of its luxurious living. Perhaps this is the reason why England, finding Burma an easy victim, surrendered its earlier principle of commercial cordiality in favor of colonial imperialism and made the country a part of the British Empire.

The consolidation of power by the East India Company in India coupled with the influence of British traders in the Siamese Court also propelled England to look to Burma as another fertile soil for planting the seed of colonial expansion. Had the Burmans displayed their military virility of the Pagan days, perhaps England would have left Burma alone concentrating all its energy on seizing India. But as Burma failed to exhibit its traditional military-mindedness, England was placed in an advantageous position to annex the Burmese territory bit by bit.

Annexation of Burma

At the same time it has to be remembered that Burmese diplomacy, being no match for English skill and ingenuity, could not foresee that the opening of trading centers offered an unwritten invitation to England to unfold its scheme of territorial aggrandizement. Consequently Burma in less than a century found itself to be governed from London. The annexation of Burma was greatly helped by the consolidation of British hold over India, because England was able to dispatch troops from Indian garrisons.

Britain discarded its so-called policy of commercial cordiality in the beginning of the 19th century when, despite internal bickerings and demoralization, the Burmans from the various parts of the country began to resent the advance of the capitalist-imperialism of England. Such a dissatisfaction gave rise to an anti-British feeling, with the result that Britain began warning Amarapura, then capital of Burma, not

(Continued on Page 3)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN PHILIPPINES STUDIED

Use of Tagalog as Official and National Language Advocated

A Scandinavian tourist was pleasantly surprised when he found that the "natives" of the Philippines did not write Arabic, Chinese, Malay or Hindustani. Visiting primary schools, high schools and later universities, he discovered much to his amazement that the entire system of Philippine education was anything but Oriental both in method and substance.

For 42 years, free education was dispensed to the Filipino people in the elementary grades and in the high schools. Whereas before the coming of the Americans, illiteracy was high and ignorance rampant, the Filipinos now grasped the opportunity offered them. In three decades, more than 75 per cent of the people knew how to read and write. All over the country could be seen the glistening galvanized roofs of public schools to which about 2,000,000 school children went every day to draw enlightenment.

State University

Later, a State University, called the University of the Philippines, was founded, paving the way for other institutions of higher learning. Private universities sprang up as swarms of high school graduates streamed into the city at the beginning of every school term. In this connection, it is worthy to note that the Philippines boast a private sectarian university which is older than any of the universities in the United States. This is the University of Santo Tomas, a Catholic institution run under the auspices of the Franciscan order.

Just before the Greater East Asia War, at least 30,000 university students were getting their higher training in Manila, about 10,000 at the University of the Philippines, the rest in the private universities, the biggest of which was the Far Eastern University with an enrollment of about 7,500.

In these universities, the sciences, literature, arts, law, medicine, philosophy, engineering, education and other higher courses were taught. Only the University of the Philippines, however, was giving post-graduate courses.

Use of Tagalog Advocated

With the rapid development of the political status of the Philippines, backed up by a rapidly sweeping nationalist sentiment, vernacular writers began to advocate the use of Tagalog, major indigenous dialect, as the official and national language of the Philippines. The matter was discussed in public meetings, in legislative halls and in the meetings of the Filipino leaders.

Many times it was brought for approval before the Philippine legislature, but under pressure exerted by an American imperialist clique, the legislative leaders failed to pass it. Every time the measure was defeated, however, the proponents intensified their advocacy of the native dialect as the national language.

The movement reached its fruition when the Philippines took on the status of a semi-independent country under the Tydings-McDuffie Law which placed a Filipino at the head of the executive department of the Government. Almost immediately after the inception of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935, the legislature passed a law creating the Institute of Languages whose main work was to compile a Tagalog dictionary and to prepare the way for the teaching of the dialect in public and private schools.

Not Diffused

During the past five years, Tagalog has been taught in primary schools but it was not sufficiently diffused to be made the national language of the Filipino people immediately.

When the Japanese came to the Philippines, they found that the entire educational system in the Philippines was Occidental. As one Japanese commentator put it, "nothing typical but the palms along the beach."

Why was the educational structure of the Philippines thoroughly Occidentalized? How?

To have a fair comprehension of the phenomenon, it is important to recall that some time during the almost 400 years of Spanish rule, the conquistadores, by a simple stroke of the pen, abolished the original Philippine system of writing which, according to historians was a cross between the Arabic and Hindu. In its place, the Roman alphabet was installed. Under heavy penalties, nobody was allowed to articulate his ideas in the old Philippine characters.

Simultaneously, the Spanish authorities abolished the names of the Filipinos and in their places, the Spanish names were substituted. Wholesale baptismal ceremonies were held in all the villages within Spanish control. The crucifix was planted at the doorstep of every home. After 300 years of Christianization, only faint traces of the old Filipino culture which existed before Magellan discovered the Islands in 1521 could be seen throughout the archipelago.

Adjustment Problems

Authors and political observers, therefore, aptly called the Philippines an Oriental land with an Occidental civilization, with a people who appear strangers to their Oriental brothers. Now that the Filipinos have been cut loose from Occidental influence, they find themselves faced with problems in adjusting their educational system to those of other Asiatic countries.

It is the source of much gratification among the Filipinos that recently the Japanese authorities in Manila recommended to the new Central Government, under Senor Jorge B. Vargas, the teaching of Tagalog in all the schools and the gradual elimination of English as the official and national language.

Gems of Truth

The path of duty lies in what is near, and men seek for it in what is remote.—The work of duty lies in what is easy, and men seek for it in what is difficult.—Mencius

• • •

Gratuitous violence in argument betray's a conscious weakness of the cause, and is usually a signal of despair.—Junius

ALL CORNERS OF GLOBE AT WAR TO RESHAPE DESTINY OF MANKIND

Unlike Democratic Nations, Axis Powers Now Fighting Toward Same Goal but Not for World Hegemony

Signal Magazine

The war of 1914-1918 is wrongly called the "world war." Actually it was a European war in which non-European States intervened. It was only in Europe that the great battles were fought, and Versailles was of revolutionary importance to European countries only. Whatever the outcome of the present war, the political aspect of the world will be fundamentally altered. We are actually experiencing the first war in history, involving the whole world.

At the points where the world's attention is focused, infantry is deploying for the attack, planes are roaring, ships are sinking and tanks are rolling forward against the enemy. War is raging on the ricefields of China, in the jungles of Malaya, in the rubber plantations of the Philippines and on the sandy deserts in Africa, in the arctic zones of Carelia, before Leningrad, on the Channel Coast, over England and on the seven seas. More than that, the various battlefields do not represent various wars between independent partners. There is only one war, waged in different sections, aiming at a single goal and reshaping the future destiny of mankind.

Cause of Conflagration

The drama would be magnificent if we could watch it in the detached manner of the historian. As things are, however, mankind feels that it has been submerged in an ocean of blood and the peoples are wondering therefore, who is responsible for the fact that the war has assumed such dimensions. Those interested in extending the war are probably also those responsible for its outbreak. And those, on the other hand, who wished to abolish wars, obviously cannot be held responsible for this first world war. If we consider the causes of the present world conflagration in this light, the following points can be ascertained:

1. Germany wished to solve the problems in eastern Europe as local problems, by means of pledges and alliances. Britain converted these problems into a reason for a European war.

2. Long before the outbreak of the war, Britain sought to involve the Soviet Union in a possible conflict, while Germany strove to keep the Soviet Union neutral.

3. From the outset of the war Britain brought all its allies into it, while Germany and Italy did not even wage war in common as long as it appeared possible to reach a peaceful settlement without war in the Mediterranean.

World War Desired

4. Bolshevism desired a world war because it expected a world revolution as the consequence of its repercussions.

5. Germany wished to keep the United States out of the war and that was the chief object of the Three Power Pact. The United States intervened de facto in the war by reason of the lend-lease act (aid to Britain and to the Soviet Union) and by the order to American ships to shoot as well as by provoking Japan in the Eastern Hemisphere by excessive demands.

In every phase of the struggle Germany has wished to localize the war, whilst for military and political reasons its antagonists have tried to extend it. Unexpectedly, but inexorably, the Polish conflict developed at first into a European conflict, and this European conflict in turn into a war, waged by Europe against Bolshevism on the one hand and into an undeclared "semi-war" between Europe and the United States on the other hand. From the American desire to intervene as much as possible in Europe arose the necessity to keep Japan neutral for a considerable time, at least until 1946, when the two-ocean fleet would be completed.

Great Miscalculation

It was Roosevelt's great miscalculation in thinking that Japan could be made accessible to his demands by economic sanctions and would now allow itself to be strangled without offering much resistance. During the negotiations preceding the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, he demanded that Japan should evacuate China and Indo-China, annul the Three Power Pact, and withdraw its recognition of the Nanking Government, that is to say, deliver itself up bound hand and foot. What had been conceived as a war of nerves has become dead earnest. The semi-war unexpectedly became a world war, which had not been anticipated, yet was brought about by Roosevelt's policy. Only America's simultaneous intervention in Europe and Asia could link up the various war theaters from one and the same world war.

The United States was already on the other side and was producing war material for Germany's enemies at full capacity. Military it was already supporting Great Britain by patrols and the order to fire, in short, it was already providing economic and military assistance to the best of its ability. Even if the United States had wanted to, it could not have done much more for Great Britain—for the United States enjoyed the advantages of non-belligerency and of actual belligerency at the same time. Japan on the other hand, as the political friend of the Axis, tied down certain forces but afforded no economic support and in any case did not stop the flow of American weapons toward the West. Britain and the Soviet Union have gained nothing by America's entry into the war, because for them it confirmed only an existing state of affairs.

Since December 7, 1941, on the other hand, the whole weight of the Japanese fighting power has been added to the fighting power of the Axis. The Anglo-American-Bolshevist alliance has now to face an additional front, formed by a numerous, able and brave people. America will immediately be obliged to restrict considerably the consignments to its old allies. It also looks as if Japan will obtain steel and iron in South Asia much faster than its enemies had thought.

Cessation of Imports

President Roosevelt, it is true, is now more at liberty to speed up production of American armaments. But the war is accompanied by considerable difficulties. Soldiers are required, who as workers are irreplaceable, ships are sunk, and above all, America will feel the cessation of the valuable imports from the Asiatic countries.

The greatest change, however, has been caused in the realm of naval strategy. Only in this one military sector had the British and Americans been overwhelmingly superior to the Axis. At least 30 British and American battleships were opposed to only 9 in the possession of Germany and Italy. This ratio of 3:1 meant naval supremacy, at least as far as surface craft are concerned on most seas, thus excluding any prospect of a successful naval battle for the Axis, because every battleship belonging to the Axis, in order to have been successful, would have had to destroy four enemy battleships before being sunk itself.

Through Japan the ratio was altered, according to British statements first to 30:21, and then in consequence of the tremendous blows dealt to them during the first few days, of the war to 25:21, that is to say from 3:2 to 2.5:2.1. Thus a state of affairs has been established, which never existed between Germany and Britain during the last war. In spite of this, Germany won the battle of Jutland (ratio of chief battle units at the battle of Jutland: 31 British against 27 German). As a result of the Japanese successes at Hawaii and off Malaya, the three Powers Germany, Italy and Japan now have a real chance in naval battle. The most direct change, of course, was that which took place in Chinese waters. The Japanese enjoyed naval supremacy there since the first day of the war.

Tremendous Successes

Japan's tremendous successes have forced the British and Americans into a difficult defensive position in this area. Seas are more closely linked than distant countries and it is possible to move between the scenes of naval operations more quickly. If five warships are put out of action anywhere, five other warships have to steam up from somewhere else—the only alternative is a position of naval inferiority. Every additional British or American battleship (with its escort of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and auxiliary vessels) sent out must be withdrawn from the Mediterranean or the Atlantic.

To stop a gap at one place means creating a gap somewhere else. Either the situation in the Mediterranean and also in Africa is altered, or the German offensive in the Atlantic will become more dangerous still. It is quite obvious that in view of the new situation the sea route to Vladivostok is no longer a pleasure cruise. Serious transport difficulties also arise for Chungking. Its only access to the outside world was the Burma road. If it is sealed from Thailand, Chungking will be obliged to rely on its own resources, that is to say, an exceedingly small war potential, for until now its resistance as far as war materials are concerned, had been exclusively based on foreign help.

It is also quite clear that the problem of merchant shipping has entered into a new phase. The American fleet will feel the need of a large number of auxiliary vessels (troop transport-ships, hospital ships, auxiliary cruisers, supply ships, coastal protection vessels) which must be withdrawn from merchant shipping and the ships used for lend-lease consignments. These requirements will be greater than at first anticipated, as it can be assumed that an attempt will be made to replace the first severe losses in warships as far as possible by merchant vessels.

Thinks Defensive Lines

In whose favor is time? In consequence of the great change at sea, it is not surprising that the British and the American people have begun to think along defensive lines. In view of the tremendous risks of a naval battle, they are wondering if it would not be better to offer resistance and merely hold out until again an overwhelming number of battleships has left the docks. In doing so, they rely on the speed of the shipyards, but the construction of a battleship from the time the keel is laid down, to the time of launching takes a good three years.

The hopes placed on time therefore (even including those vessels whose construction has already been started) would be justified only if the signatory Powers of the three Power pact could not oppose anything equivalent to this production within the same lapse of time. A clock is ticking on the Eastern front, it is true, but it is ticking more quickly and in a different way from that which Germany's enemies had imagined. When Beaverbrook and Marriman visited Moscow in the autumn of 1941, they reported, that the size of the Bolshevist war machine exceeded even the worst fears and that it was impossible to smash the "steam roller of the world revolution" in one summer campaign. The German forces on the Eastern front have nevertheless already won many rounds of the battle. We are not disclosing any military secrets when we state that after the winter pause they will again take the field in order to annihilate Bolshevism completely. Originally the British and Americans intended their deliveries to make up for all the Soviet production losses as well as for the material, lost in the field.

Production Losses

According to their calculations, production losses would amount to 40 per cent of pre-war capacity, when the factories which had been dismantled and transferred to other regions had re-commenced production. The sea routes are still further exposed to danger, the Americans have to arm themselves and keep their fighting troops supplied, the British must send land troops to Asia, and an additional air force is urgently needed in East Asia. And even under the most favorable conditions, Japan could not be warded off before the commencement of the decisive German offensive on the Eastern front. Thus East Asia must be given up for the slender hope of delivering some war material via Iran or the frozen harbor of Archangel.

Germany, together with Europe, can then concentrate on the war at sea and if necessary, devote itself to no other task than that of supporting Japan's huge shipping industry. Germany can be defeated only on land. No rival land power will exist in the wide realm of Europe and Asia, once the Bolshevists have been defeated. Germany need not be afraid of land forces, transported across the ocean. As soon as the Soviet Union has been dealt with, Germany's enemies will already have lost the war, because they can never, under any circumstances, win it against Europe.

Excellent Allies

Since Japan's entry into the war, the other half of the war, the naval war, is as good as already won for the countries, united by the Three Power Pact. For in the industrial race after the Bolshevist defeat the following main populations of the belligerent Powers will face one another: 130,000,000 Americans, 44,000,000 British, 17,000,000 South Africans, Australians and New Zealanders as opposed to 90,000,000 Germans, 50,000,000 Italians, 100,000,000 Japanese, that is to say, 191,000,000 democrats against 240,000,000 "totalitarians." The Axis Powers have in addition excellent allies in Europe, some fighting on the battlefields and all of them cooperating in the economic sphere.

Many Europeans, it is true, have witnessed the further extension of the war with feelings of dismay and have seen its end and the end of all their hardships recede into an even more distant future. Others will ask: "What has this world-embracing war geography to do with Europe?" Does not the very fact of the extension of the European war, until it has become a world war, prove that it does not concern Europe but the whole world? The other side is actually concerned with the world. It is easy to see from the Atlantic Charter and the Communist party program that the Powers, making unrestricted claims, are aligned on the other side.

Against World Hegemony

In contrast to them, it was and is the peace aim of the Tripartite Powers to create a new order in limited spaces, in Europe on the one hand, and in Greater East Asia on the other. These Powers are consequently fighting this war not for world hegemony but against world hegemony. They are not interfering in the spheres of influence of other Powers but are repulsing foreign interference in their own spheres. That is equally true of East Asia and of Europe. The efforts of their enemies go under the name of the Bolshevist world revolution or the destruction and disarmament of all totalitarian States.

According to this program, Europe would become a prey to the Soviets, or an American colony, bereft of political influences. Germany is fighting against this menace as far as it concerns Europe. Because the attack made by the other side is of a worldwide nature, Germany is fighting on a world-wide theater of war. Its victory or defeat will decide whether Europe will finally become united, protect itself against foreign intervention and attain a place in the world, commensurate with its importance. Either Europe will be born anew or it will cease to exist.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Kang-Hsi's Sacred Edict

In every affair retire a step, and you have an advantage.

Seeing men in haste, do not seek to overtake them.

• • •

Each grass blade has its drop of dew. The wild birds lay up no stores; but Heaven and Earth are wide. Strange, indeed, if you cannot rest in the duties of your sphere.

• • •

If you reject the iron, you will never make the steel.

• • •

To starve is a small matter, to lose one's virtue is a great one.

• • •

Covet not an empty name.

• • •

The modest gain, the self-satisfied lose.

• • •

The more unlikely I am to be successful, the more diligently will I study.

• • •

What have I to do with fate?

• • •

Teach children that in friendship one should be one, and two, two; there must be no deception.

• • •

Let the root be good, and the fruit shall not be evil.

• • •

Culture in manners will make the blustering soldier view the Shi and Shu as his coat of mail.

• • •

Becoming manners shall bring back the lovely unity of ancient virtues.

• • •

Do you think that, by bearing with insulting persons, I shall fall into dishonor?

• • •

Should right principles be seperated from right manners, they would no longer be right principles. But without sincerity manners are mere apish bowing and scraping.

• • •

Those who say conscience may be good enough, but it does not supply one with food, are fit materials for the cord and the bamboo.

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NEW MODUS VIVENDI SIGNED BY SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN EXTENDING FISHERIES TREATY

Kuibishev Negotiations Successfully Concluded on March 20, Says Announcement at 11 a.m. Today

TO BE VALID TILL END OF YEAR

The conclusion of a modus vivendi to extend the validity of the existing Fisheries Convention between Japan and the Soviet Union has been successfully achieved at Kuibishev between Acting Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyschinsky and Japanese Ambassador Tatekawa, on March 20, according to an announcement issued by the Board of Information at 11 a.m. today. The announcement is as follows:

"The negotiation for the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Convention continued to be held last year but was in abeyance on account of the outbreak of the German-Soviet war and consequently the negotiation could not reach a conclusion by the end of the previous year. Conversations, therefore, have been conducted since December last for a conclusion of a modus vivendi to extend the validity of the existing Fisheries Convention to the end of this year. These negotiations having now reached a satisfactory conclusion, a modus vivendi was signed on March 20 at Kuibishev between the Japanese Ambassador, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, and the Soviet Acting Foreign Commissar, A. J. Vyschinsky."

AUSTRALIA AROUSED BY CASEY TRANSFER; TRUE FACTS SOUGHT

Disagreeable and Confusing, Says Sydney Journal—Wishes Said Disregarded

CURTIN ALSO TO BLAME

External Affairs Minister Evatt Confers With Roosevelt—More Help Asked

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—Commenting on the appointment of Richard Gardiner Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, as Middle East Representative of the British War Cabinet, the Sydney Daily Telegraph today demanded that details of the transfer be clarified at once, according to a Sydney report received here today.

Many essential phases of the transfer are disagreeable, let alone confusing, the journal said.

Pointing out that prior to the appointment, the Australian Government had notified Great Britain that it was opposed to the transfer, the journal accused Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, of making the appointment in disregard of such wishes evinced by Australia.

The responsibility also lies with John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, who failed to advise Mr. Casey not to leave his post, the Daily Telegraph said, adding there are reports that Prime Minister Churchill even has advised Mr. Curtin regarding Mr. Casey's successor to the post of Australian Minister to Washington.

We have absolutely no need for outside counsel regarding selection of Australia's representative, the journal concluded.

Evatt Sees Roosevelt

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—Australian External Affairs Minister Herbert V. Evatt conferred with President Franklin D. Roosevelt upon his arrival at Washington on March 20, according to a report from Washington.

After his meeting with the President, the Australian External Affairs Minister spoke as follows to the press:

"My present visit to the United States is for making various suggestions and reports concerning the establishment of a Pacific Military Council and other matters. At such a Council, Australia and New Zealand will have votes. I hoped to see Australian Minister to the United States, Richard Casey, at Washington, but before my arrival he was appointed a member of the British War Cabinet as Minister to the Middle East.

"Australia will resist Japan's attack to the end but in doing so, maximum help from the United States is necessary."

It is observed in this connection that Mr. Evatt will succeed Minister Casey as Minister to Washington. He avoided discussing the problem concerning the appointment of Minister Casey in the British War Cabinet, but he said:

"It is regrettable that Australia has no direct contact with the Pacific Military Conference at Washington although it has a seat in the London Wartime Council."

In view of the recent strain between Great Britain and Australia, while Australia is maintaining close relations with the United States, the visit of External Affairs Minister Evatt is regarded as an endeavor to strengthen the military cooperation between Australia and the United States to political cooperation.

The new Pacific Military Council said to have been proposed by the Australian External Affairs Minister is to be organized with the officials of the United States and Australian Governments, and also with the attendance of a representative of New Zealand. Also to the conferences concerning the transportation and the supply of arms, Australian and New Zealand representatives will be appointed.

Britain Now Forgotten

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—As hope for receiving positive aid from Great Britain is now lost, Australia is fast becoming a colony of the United States, particularly with the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Pacific.

The American national anthem is now being played over the radio and on phonographs everywhere in Australia. Not only women and children, but also statesmen are saying that Australia should become a part of United States territory after the conclusion of the war. They seem to have forgotten Great Britain entirely.

The British side, however, is now eagerly saying that Australia is British territory and should never be Americanized.

Meanwhile, the British Government is not feeling happy over the fact that General MacArthur is becoming co popular with the Australians.

At any rate, it is observed that as Australia's dependence on the United

(Continued on Page 2)

Unsung Heroes of Japanese Navy

One of the most dangerous, yet little heard-of, naval operations is that of destroying mines strewn in the seas by the enemy. In a vain effort to thwart the advance of the Imperial Forces in the Pacific, minefields have been planted in the waters of Japanese operation but they have proved of little avail. Shown above are members of a mine-sweeper squadron undertaking their hazardous duties near Buka Island in the New Guinea area. In the background can be seen silhouettes of the mine-sweepers. (Censored by Navy Ministry)

MORE EFFORT ASKED IN DEFENSE OF SKIES

Lieutenant-General Kobayashi Urges Public to Intensify Cooperation—Danger Warned

Lieutenant-General Saburo Kobayashi, Chief of Staff, Air Defense Headquarters, appealed over the radio Sunday night for renewed public vigilance against air raids, a better understanding of air defense tactics, improved cooperation of the people with air defense authorities and a public determination to meet defense needs for a drawn-out war, reports Domei.

The British and Americans will try to rectify their repeated losses by resorting to guerrilla warfare or launching a large-scale offensive against Japan, the Lieutenant-General warned.

Recent enemy raids on Otorishima and Minamitorishima indicate that their attempts are gradually nearing our mainland, it was added.

The enemy may attempt to approach our coasts with aircraft carriers from bases at Midway and the Hawaiian islands or it is plausible that he might try air raids from Alaska and the Aleutian islands, he continued.

We must also remember, he warned, that the United States has been pressing Chiang Kai-shek for bases in China to spring aerial attacks on Japan Proper.

Referring to numerous difficulties which hamper defense activities, Lieutenant-General Kobayashi declared air raid warnings may not be accurate at times, for enemy planes can alter their courses or decide to turn back after they have been sighted by Japanese defense outposts. Furthermore, it is difficult to distinguish between a friendly or enemy warplane at extreme altitudes at night.

In spite of unpredictable situations and obstacles, the Japanese public must

(Continued on Page 2)

Navy Announces Shift

Rear-Admiral Takijiro Onishi on Friday was appointed director of the general affairs department of the Naval Aviation Headquarters, succeeding Rear-Admiral Masasato Yamagata, who has been shifted to another important post, the Navy Office announced this afternoon, according to Domei.

Reported Death of Philippines President Is Attributed to Inhumanity of Americans

End Hastened by Inconsiderate Treatment of Ailing Leader, Says Ricarte—Filipinos Forced to Fight Japan at Point of Sword

Domei

MANILA, March 23.—General Emilio Ricarte, Father of the Filipino independence movement, in an interview with Domei yesterday, commenting on the unconfirmed death of Manuel Quezon, expressed his opinion that, if the report is true, the ex-President's death undoubtedly was hastened by the hazards of war combined with inconsiderate American treatment.

General Ricarte pointed out that the former Commonwealth President had been compelled to accompany the American forces on their arduous retreat into the Bataan jungles, despite his lingering illness from tuberculosis.

Such treatment of the Filipino statesman showed what would have been in store for Filipinos in general if it had been their fate to receive independence from the United States, General Ricarte said.

Disliked U.S. Moves

Asahi Service

Manuel L. Quezon, late President of the Philippines Commonwealth, is believed to have been dissatisfied over the administrative measures adopted by the American authorities.

At the time of the outbreak of the war on December 8, President Quezon was at his official residence in Baguio and as soon as he heard the proclamation of war, he invited Mr. Hayakawa, President of the Japanese Association in Baguio.

"At last Japan and America have entered into war. It is regrettable indeed," said the President. "Personally, I shall do my best to protect the lives and properties of the Japanese residents here."

The same day, the President retired to his detached residence at Allaya, Pampanga, and on the following day he returned to Manila.

The Filipino troops were forced by the Americans to fight against the Japanese but the American-Filipino Army suffered defeat after defeat, and he could not help retreating with the American troops from Manila.

Toward the end of last year before leaving Manila, President Quezon made a farewell speech. The manuscript had been censored by U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, Francis B. Sayre, but when the time came for delivering his speech, President Quezon did not even look at the paper.

"The fall of Manila is an American crime," thundered out the President to his listeners, "for it is a crime resulting from the enforced use of Filipino soldiers, who are not even sufficiently armed against the Japanese soldiers."

This speech of President Quezon is famous as the bomb-shell speech delivered immediately before the fall of Manila.

Before leaving Manila, the President appointed Jorge B. Vargas, then his chief secretary, as Mayor of Manila, and bade him stay in the city, leaving the responsibility of dealing with the coming affairs in his hands.

All these show that as President Quezon himself said, "The Americans forced the Filipinos to fight against Japan at the point of their guns."

The recent report of President Quezon's death is indeed painful news. On the occasion of the birthday of Madam Orola, wife of President Quezon, Madam Vargas, through the courtesy of the Manila Broadcasting Station, sent a radio message of birthday felicitations to the former, and expressed a wish that they would meet again under the kind protection of the Japanese troops. But now this is but a sad memory of the past. At the beginning of this month, President Quezon's voice used to be heard through the Cebu radio broadcast, but even this is past history.

Admirer of Japan

Commenting on the unconfirmed death of Manuel Quezon, former President of the Philippine Commonwealth, Ryozo Hiranuma, member of the House of Peers and Vice-President of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, today told Domei that he did not believe Mr. Quezon's health could withstand the hardships of jungle life when he read press reports of his escape to Corregidor.

"Mr. Quezon long has been an admirer of Japan and I recall distinctly

(Continued on Page 2)

ISLAND'S EDUCATION MUST SHIFT TO ASIA

Must Study Japanese Spirit for Construction of New Order, Says Vargas

ATTACKS U.S. POLICY

Philippines to Cooperate With New Slate Under Guidance Of Japanese Empire

In the course of his interview with the manager of the Asahi branch in Manila, Jorge B. Vargas, chief administrator of the Philippines, and concurrently Mayor of Greater Manila, declared that the Filipino children in the future must and will be given an education based on the Japanese spirit in order to construct a new Philippines for the Asiatics.

Asked about his aspiration, as a leader, in building a new Philippines, Mayor Vargas stated that the Filipinos, due to the past 40 years of American influence, have been westernized ostensibly, but the majority of the people nevertheless had been hoping to "return" to the Asiatic ideals. Even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he said, preparations were under way to cooperate with Japan after securing its independence.

Why should the Philippines cooperate with America, asked Mr. Vargas, when the latter excluded the islands in forming the so-called Pan-American League in the Western Hemisphere.

Up to now, he continued, the United States, whenever opportunities presented themselves, did everything to shut out the products of the Philippines and consequently, it is but natural that the Filipinos began a movement to start on a clean slate and to construct a new Philippines in collaboration with the Japanese Empire when the latter ousted American influence from the islands. His aspiration, he stressed, is to construct a new Philippines for the people of East Asia.

Continuing, the chief administrator stated that the materialistic and worldly ideals of the Americans have imparted a very bad influence on the Filipinos during the past decades, and it is quite difficult to remove such ideas from the minds of the grown-ups. However, he stressed, it is on the children of today that the new Philippines of tomorrow depends considerably, and therefore, he will strive to bring them up as Asiatics by virtue of a new educational system.

To Emulate Japanese

Toward this end, he went on, the burning spirit of patriotism, simplicity, etc. of the Japanese will be inoculated in the children's minds while efforts will be exercised in making most of the good characteristics of the Filipinos. In this way, Mr. Vargas said, he hopes to educate the Filipino children to resemble the Japanese.

Referring to the economic problem of the "Oriental Philippines," the Mayor expressed his desire of mutual collaboration with the various Asiatic countries centering around Japan under the guiding principle of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This seems to be more or less a common thing to say, Mr. Vargas stated, but viewed from the geographical position of the islands, and also, from the superiority of the Japanese Empire, such a policy in future is absolutely necessary.

When various material as well as mental difficulties were pointed out in changing the old Philippines into a new at such a rapid stride, the chief administratrator declared that the Filipinos have adaptability, and that consequently, there will be no question at all in effecting the sudden change.

When the Japanese, after successfully concluding the current campaign in the Bataan Peninsula, show mercy and kindheartedness to the Filipinos, the public will naturally return to its original character.

Asked in what form he wanted the assistance of Japan most in constructing the new Philippines, Mr. Vargas replied that he hoped that Japan, by availing herself of the excellent industrial power, would give proper guidance in various industrial fields.

"I was in your country on several occasions," he said, "and each time, I was surprised by the remarkable development and progress of Japan. I am too busy with the affairs of the islands now, but I should like to visit Japan again at the first opportunity."

Desires His Majesty's Picture

General Emilio Aguinaldo, on the eve of his 73rd birthday, desires to have a picture of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, according to a report from a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Manila on March 21. The report follows:

Upon arriving in Manila, I at once called upon General Aguinaldo at the Veteran Soldiers' Club. This club was

(Continued on Page 2)

1,700 ALLIED TROOPS DISARMED IN PADANG

Prisoners Taken When Japanese Occupied City in Sumatra on March 17

FLED FROM SINGAPORE

500-Mile Drive Through Jungles From Palembang to Mulatebo Told by Scribes

Domei

PADANG, March 22.—Seventeen hundred enemy troops, including 900 British and 800 Dutch, have been disarmed completely by Japanese Forces, which occupied Padang on March 17, it was disclosed today.

The majority of the British prisoners of war were found to have been these who fled from Singapore prior to the fall of the British stronghold into Japanese hands, it was said.

Sumatra Drive Described

The Asahi field correspondents in Sumatra, after their six days' motorcar drive following a mobile Japanese Unit from Palembang to Mulatebo for about 500 miles through jungles and over bridgeless rivers, felt their fatigue completely vanish when they heard of the complete surrender to the Japanese Forces of the Netherlands East Indies.

A short account of the newspapermen's forced drive during which they once narrowly escaped from death, and who belatedly arrived at the Asahi office, Sunday, is as follows:

"On March 4, we, with a few other newspapermen, were allowed to follow the Yamamura mobile unit from Palembang where the unit started on its bicycle push to Jambi, where they were to assist as soon as possible in the war operations of the Japanese contingents. Just outside the town of Palembang we had to trail through the jungle along a three-meter wide path full of pebbles and sand. The path was sharply uphill, or downhill, so much so that it was called a 'diving road.'

"Soon the uphill road was found exceedingly muddy and the Yamamura unit had to alight from their bicycles and push their full-loaded vehicles through the mud. Here and there were seen sections of the water-main coming from Jambi, which was generally broken at intervals of one kilometer. Apparently the retreating enemy were responsible for this wanton damage. Lizards, as large as four feet in length were often found creeping along the path of the bicycle unit much to their surprise.

Natives Aid Building

"The Dawas River was reached toward the evening of the first day. The river was bridgeless and work was started immediately to erect a provisional one across the stream. The native inhabitants around hurried to aid the men in their work. The work required some time, and the men arranged to pass the night on this side of the river. The next day, at 6 a.m., the unit resumed activity. After crossing the river in some way or other, we again had to penetrate jungles by way of the old 'diving road.' The footprint of a large elephant was found at short intervals on the road. The neighborhood was deathly quiet. The native guides of the unit, in explaining the elephant's footprint, said it must have walked there during the previous night. A little ahead, the natives pointed out the traces of a tiger's visit, left clearly among the bushes on the roadside.

"The Lalan River was reached, also left bridgeless. The whole unit accompanied by us newspaper correspondents, wadded across the streaem with their respective vehicles in a heavy squall. Now only 40 kilometers were left for us to cover before we reached Jambi. So far we had met no enemy resistance—a fact which made us rather uneasy. The mud on the road was as troublesome as ever. The cyclists, sometimes forcing their vehicles and sometimes pushing from behind, forged ahead.

"On the second day, March 6, we reached a point, about eight kilometers from Jambi. At 11:30 p.m., we succeeded in arriving at Jambi, which had already fallen into the hands of the Japanese Forces. The next day, at 11 a.m., our unit started to push further on to Mulatebo, about 200 kilometers away, being sure that it would be reached in the afternoon. The road this time was found sharply downhill. The Jambi River was found flooding. We waded through the stream, the newspapermen in the car buried in water up to their waists.

Saved From Death

"Suddenly, the path became mountainous. No sooner did we notice it than our car tumbled down almost

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NEW CHILE CABINET UNDER RIOS FORMED

Government to Assume Office on April 2—All Parties Seen Represented

Domei

BUENOS, AIRES, March 21.—The new Chilean Cabinet under President Juan Antonio Rios, who will assume office on April 2, was reported here today from Santiago to be composed of the following members:

Premier and concurrently Minister of Interior .... Raul Morales (Radical)
Minister of Foreign Affairs .... Ernesto Jarpa (Liberal)
Minister of Finance ...... Benjamin Larrain (Liberal)
Minister of Defense ...... Alfredo Duhalde (Radical)

Besides the above-mentioned members, Oscar Buston (Radical) and Oscar Schnacke (Socialist) are expected to be appointed respectively Minister of Education and Minister of Commerce, while Miguel Etchbarine (Socialist) and Arturo Bianchi (Socialist) will be nominated respectively Minister of Health and Minister of Industry.

Mr. Solar, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be appointed the President's Secretary-General and concurrently Minister without Portfolio.

Looking from the factional standpoint, the Progressive Party has obtained five seats of Interior, Defense, Education, Agriculture and Labor, while the Socialist Party gained three, and the Democrat and the Liberal Parties two each.

Japanese Diplomats Leave

Due to severance of diplomatic relations between Japan and some of the South American countries, Japanese diplomats accredited to those countries, on Saturday, left Arica, Chile, for the United States, the Asahi reported from Santiago via Shanghai today.

Included among the Japanese diplomats were members of the Japanese Consulate in Bolivia, the report stated.

The Japanese diplomats will be detained in the United States until an agreement for exchange of Japanese and United States diplomats is concluded, it was said.

Moving Axis Diplomats

The Brazilian Government has announced that arrangements have been completed for moving Italo-German-Japanese diplomats out of Brazil, the Nichi Nichi reported from Buenos Aires, on Sunday, reports Domei.

However, no details of the foregoing arrangements have been revealed, the paper added.

Oshima Visits Slovakia

Domei

BERLIN, March 22.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, who is on a visit to Pressburg, capital of Slovakia, attended a reception given in his honor by President Josef Tiso of Slovakia, it was reported here today. At the reception, the Slovakian President lauded the achievement of the Japanese Forces in the Greater East Asia War, the report said.

SOVIET SEEN READY FOR TURKEY ATTACK

Positive Diplomacy Pushed at Ankara—Second Front Sought To Stop Germany

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, March 21.—Ankara political circles are observing that if the Soviet diplomatic operation in Turkey does not succeed in a few weeks, the Soviet Union is determined to commence an offensive against Turkey.

In other words, the Soviet Union is eager to start a second front, even against the opposition of the British Empire, and has already sent three divisions as reinforcements to Iran and Iraq for occupying the territory from the Caucasus to the north of the Mosul oilfield. With military activity surrounding Turkey, Moscow is now following a positive diplomatic policy at Ankara.

According to observations on the Turkish side, it is considered the intention of the Soviet Union that in case the Soviet diplomatic policy of drawing Turkey to the British-Soviet front fails, the Soviet Union will invade the eastern section of Turkey to force German intervention, even at the risk of Turkey running to the Axis side, so that there will be opened a second war front for restraining the German offensive power against the Soviet forces.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Ambassador to Berlin was called home by the Turkish Government, reaching Istanbul at 10 a.m. on March 20.

Subsequently, the Ambassador called on President Ismet Inenue at his villa at Istanbul and after reporting on the recent Turkish-German relation, submitted a very important proposal.

Furthermore, the Ambassador called on German Ambassador to Ankara, Colonel Franz von Papen, who is on his way to Berlin, at the German Consulate-General at Istanbul and conferred with him for two and a half hours.

Von Papen in Berlin

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, March 21.—German Ambassador Colonel Franz von Papen to Ankara, who has returned to Berlin is expected to remain here for two or three weeks.

Meanwhile he will confer with Reich Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop and will also call on Chancellor Adolf Hitler at military headquarters at the front to report on the Turkish and West Asian situations.

BANKING BRANCHES OPENED

In Three Cities in Luzon Island by Philippine National Bank

The Japanese authorities in the Philippines, under date of March 20, issued permission to the Philippine National Bank to open branches at Tarlac, Cabanatuan and Legaspi, the Asahi reported from Manila, according to Domei.

The paper said that the opening of these three new branches of the bank in the principal cities in Luzon Island is indicative of the restoration of local economic activities parallel with the steady return of peace and order under Japanese administration.

6 FREIGHTERS SUNK OFF ATLANTIC COAST

German Bombers Carry Out Devastating Air Raid Over Malta Bases

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—German submarines operating off the Atlantic coast of the United States sank six enemy freighters totaling 35,000 tons and one U.S. naval patrol boat, the German High Command announced today.

In waters around England, the German air force sank a 4,000-ton freighter and severely damaged a large merchantman, the communique said.

Referring to the Soviet-German warfront, the communique said that in the Kerch Peninsula, where the Soviets are continuing useless, ineffective attacks, 16 Soviet Panzers were annihilated yesterday.

In the port of Sebastopol, formations of German bombers sank a 4,000-ton freighter and damaged a large tanker while direct German bomb hits caused great losses in shipyards, power works and fuel dumps, the communique disclosed.

German troops operating in the Donetz Basin as well as on the central and northern fronts yesterday repelled further Soviet attacks with losses to the Soviet Army, the communique said, adding that heavy German artillery effectively shelled important military plants in Leningrad.

Between March 13 and 20, the Soviet air force lost a total of 386 planes, of which 14 were downed in aerial combats while the rest were destroyed on the ground, the communique disclosed. The German air force lost 22 planes during the same period.

German bombings, in rolling attacks, dropped heavy super-explosives on an airdrome in Malta, while the port of La Valetta was attacked during the day. In the course of aerial combats over the island and in North Africa, five enemy pursuit planes were downed, the communique concluded.

14 Vessels Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—German aircraft and submarine flotillas sank 14 enemy vessels, aggregating 92,000 tons, and badly damaged two others during the past week, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, according to Lisbon reports received here, the United States Navy Department admitted today that another large United States merchantman has been torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast of America.

War God's Home Visited

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada is seen exchanging greetings with the parents of the late Commander Iwasa, leader of the Special Attack Flotilla which gained undying fame by its stirring action at Pearl Harbor.

Navy Minister Pays Visit to Maebashi Home Of Commander Iwasa, Hero of Pearl Harbor

To pay homage at the household shrine in the home of the late Commander Naoji Iwasa, who died a glorious death in the sea battle at Pearl Harbor as a member of the crew of the Special Attack Flotilla, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada visited the late Commander Iwasa's home in Maebashi, Gumma Prefecture on Sunday afternoon.

Admiral Shimada, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, the Governor of Gumma Prefecture and the Mayor of Maebashi City, arrived at the home of the late Commander in the outskirts of the city at 2:30 p.m.

Naokichi Iwasa, Mrs. Teru Iwasa, the late Commander's father and mother respectively, members of the family and relatives, all attired in mourning, welcomed the Navy Minister.

At the "tokonoma" in the innermost room of the house, were a photograph and tablet of the heroic Commander surrounded by many floral offerings. Navy Minister Shimada entered the room and exchanged greetings with the late Commander's parents. Then he burnt incense in front of the shrine and prayed for the peaceful repose of the national hero.

Admiral Shimada then asked the parents as to their health and presented them with a "waka" praising the merits of the parents, who had brought up such a loyal and gallant soldier. The poem was composed by Admiral Shimada's father-in-law and written by the Admiral himself.

After having a talk with the members of the family for about half an hour and paying homage to the family shrine once again, Admiral Shimada left the house for Tokyo.

GERMANS PREPARED FOR NEW OFFENSIVE

Goebbels Expresses Willingness Of People to Fight to The Finish

Germany is now on the threshold of renewing its vigorous offensive on the eastern front, which will be started with the return of spring after the hardships successfully borne by the Reich servicemen during the winter on the snow-covered front.

The expected offensive, according to Reich Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels, will prove fatal to the enemy. The German people, after their many wartime trials, are willing to fight to the finish, he declared in a March 22 issue of the weekly "Das Reich," in his article "A New Outlook," the gist of which is reported by the Asahi dispatch from Berlin substantially as follows:

"Winter is now being displaced by spring. This common occurrence on the calendar means much to us in that the German forces on the eastern front have been saved the disgrace of copying the plight of Napoleon's expedition to Moscow. This is to say at the same time that our winter plans have turned out successful, to the utter disappointment of the enemy. It ought to be remembered in this connection that Britain during the winter season suffered successive defeats which proved almost fatal to the existence of the country.

"How the German expeditionary forces have bravely borne the severity of winter is well known to all Germans on the home front, who were given an understanding of it through brief radio announcements. Through the understanding there has naturally been born a close sympathy between those on the firing lines and those remaining at home, which in turn did a good deal to solve domestic problems so far left unsolved. All Germany today is united with one mind to fight till the final victory is gained.

"I just want to say something about Britain here. Since the fall of Singapore, which was described even by some London papers as the worst disgrace ever suffered by Britain, all her boasted strategic plans have gone to pieces. The successive defeats of the enemy countries are, after all, due to their reliance on one another for their desired war achievements. Britain, the United States and the Chungking regime though supposedly united for a common cause can do nothing as long as such an inter-reliance continues.

"What then will the next few months bring to the war situation? To this I can most assuredly say that our enemies, who failed to attack us in any effective way during the winter, will face a great crisis in the spring or summer of this year.

"Our war efforts, may it be recalled, are for the establishment of a new world order. The gloomy veil of winter is now being lifted to reveal the radiant hopes of an even more decisive turn in the war. Our past privations and hardships have prepared us to face the war with renewed vigor. It is true that the renewed offensive will be accompanied by some painful efforts, but I am sure they will be willingly borne by our compatriots."

Japanese Holidays To Be Celebrated In Philippine Islands

Domei

MANILA, March 21.—For the purpose of enhancing friendly relations between Japan and the Philippine Commonwealth, Jorge B. Vargas, Philippines Administrator, today issued a decree proclaiming February 11, Kigensetsu, April 29, the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, and November 3, the Emperor Meiji's Birthday, as public holidays. It is recalled that Mr. Vargas on February 11 issued a decree revoking all holidays under the defunct Philippines Government with the exception of Sundays, Christmas, the Easter holidays, Good Friday, and original Filipino holidays. Washington's Birthday was also cancelled by the decree.

Australia Aroused By Casey Transfer; True Facts Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

States increases American-British sentiment will be strained.

More Supplies Asked

Domei

BERNE, March 21.—Indicating a scarcity of war equipment for the defense of Australia, General Douglas MacArthur, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, in a radio broadcast, has appealed for increased supplies of aid for the forces under his command, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

The successful outcome of the war for the Allies depends upon whether they can be supplied with sufficient equipment and ammunition, he declared.

General MacArthur said, "Whether I will succeed or fail depends upon the amount of resources and equipment the Allied countries will put at my command."

Australia Uneasy

The United States and Great Britain are exerting their efforts to prevent Australia from parting company with them and their Allies in the war with Japan.

On the other hand, the officials and people of Australia are drifting at a rapid pace from the Allies for the reason that they feel that they have no prospect of putting up a fight against Japan.

American and British leaders, according to the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Hochi, are talking of forthcoming aid to Australia in its struggle with Japan. The Australians have ceased to hope for any effective assistance from the Allies. They are in a frame of mind to scoff at reports emanating from American and British quarters of the organization of a line against Japan by General MacArthur, who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces against the Axis Powers in the Pacific area after his flight to Australia from the Philippines where he had been commander of the Philippine troops now trapped in the Bataan Peninsula.

Australians Panicky

"The Australians," proceeds the Hochi correspondent, "are falling into a panicky state as the Japanese air attacks on Port Darwin increase in intensity. They know better than anybody else how poorly defended their country is. This is the reason that they refuse to become wax over reports from Washington and London that the Allies are preparing large-scale operations to eliminate the Japanese menace to Australia.

"It is true that the Allied troops in Australia are counter-attacking, but they are doing so haphazardly. These counter-attacks are designed to checkmate the growing tendency among the Australians to abandon hope of putting up resistance against Japan. And the Australians themselves know how ineffective the Allied troops which have taken in hand the defense of the country are. The results which have been obtained by the Japanese in their operations against New Guinea are such as to induce the Australians to conclude that it would be sheer folly to depend upon the Allied troops to defend their country."

No Trust in MacArthur

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper says that the people of Australia do not hope much from General MacArthur, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Pacific area.

"The British are beginning to realize the impossibility of strengthening the defense of Australia on short order," the correspondent says. The Daily Mirror is outspoken in its criticism of the whole policy of Britain toward Australia. The paper asserts that the British Government which has neglected the problem of defending Australia in the past 40 years is to blame for the peril to which that country is exposed today. The journal says that if General MacArthur can have any hope to save Australia he must have troops of a strength of 20 divisions, 1,000 warplanes, and at least 50 submarines.

To Keep Aussies in Line

The correspondent says that the proposal to include Richard Casey, the Australian Minister to the United States, in the British War Cabinet is intended to prevent Australia from leaving the ranks of the Allies. Collating all reports, he says that any such gesture will not avail to meet the situation which finds the Australians increasingly in favor of working out the destiny of their country independently of Britain and America.

The Chugai reports from Shanghai that the United States is under fire as never before in Australia. The chief cause of the agitation against America is the statement made by President Roosevelt at one of his usual press conferences to the effect that the shortage of shipping prevents America from sending war materials to Australia.

The American Chief Executive's comment, the paper says, has dashed to the ground all hopes of Australia. It is taken by many Australians as evidence of the willingness of the United States to abandon Australia in its hour of need as Britain has abandoned it.

Casey Appointed

A Stockholm dispatch in the Yomiuri sheds light on the circumstances of the proposed inclusion of Mr. Casey, the Australian Minister to the United States, in the British War Cabinet.

The dispatch says: "Prime Minister Churchill announced on March 19 the appointment of Mr. Casey to a post in the British War Cabinet. The new Minister, whose appointment was acclaimed throughout Britain, will take charge of affairs concerning East Asia.

"It became known on March 20 that Prime Minister Churchill took the step without the previous understanding of the Australian Government. The ire of the Australian Premier, John Curtin, and other leaders of the Dominion Government was aroused. According to these Australian leaders, the appointment of Mr. Casey constituted an infringement of the rights of Australia as a Dominion.

"The sentiment of the Australian Government toward this issue was expressed in a statement made by the Australian Premier to the press after Prime Minister Churchill's announcement of Mr. Casey's appointment in the Commons. The Australian Prime Minister said that Prime Minister Churchill damaged the prestige of the Australian Government in appointing Mr. Casey to the War Cabinet without previous consultation with the Dominion Government. He indicated that Prime Minister Churchill's move would compel Australia to take steps to alter its present attitude toward the mother country."

Island's Education Must Shift to Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

founded by the survivors of the anti-American revolutionaries 40 years ago and General Aguinaldo is its President.

I had brought a novel with me from Japan. It was called "New Japan Islands" and I presented it to the General.

"This book taught me two things during my school-days," I said to him. "First, it taught me that the whole of East Asia must unite, and second, it taught me of the existence of you and your independent army."

"I had heard that there was a novel in Japan which dealt with the theme of the great Saigo helping the Philippine Independent Army," replied the General, "and I have been longing to obtain the book for many years. Well, now my wish has been granted."

The General became serious and continued, "There is another thing I wish to ask of you."

I looked at him inquiringly and said, "What is it?"

"I am afraid I shall be guilty of impertinence in making such a request, but it is my desire to possess a photograph of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, so that I can adorn my wall with it, and pay my respects to it every morning and night. I had the honor of seeing a picture of His Imperial Majesty riding a white horse in a magazine. If I could have that picture, I shall be very much obliged.

"Hitherto, it was compulsory for us to have a picture of President Roosevelt and the Stars and Stripes. But that is now past. I heard that you are a correspondent of a great newspaper. Therefore, I entreat you most earnestly to grant my request."

The General paused, then continued, "Tomorrow is my 73rd birthday. I hope you will be able to come to my house in Cavite. We can talk of the stirring days when we Filipinos were fighting for our independence."

MOTORISTS IN AMERICA PETITION FOR CARRIAGES

Gasoline, Rubber Shortage Forces Florida Taxi Union to Appeal to President

Motorists of the United States are suffering to such an extent from a shortage of gasoline and rubber that an application demanding the use of carriages has recently been sent to President Roosevelt by the Taxi Union of Miami, Florida, reports an Asahi correspondent in Madrid.

In the meantime, drastic control of gas consumption was enforced in 19 states in America from March 20 with the view of saving 20 per cent of the gasoline consumption.

Consequently, gasoline stands totaling 120,000 in those states have been compelled to close from 7 p.m. till 7 a.m. Moreover, it is rumored that a ticket-system for gasoline sale will shortly be adopted.

The difficulty, however, lies more in the shortage of rubber. In March, only 5 per cent of the necessary amount of tires was distributed. There was often witnessed the ludicrous scene where gentlemen, creeping under their motorcars were seen repairing punctured tires.

Another shock for the American motorists is the adoption of a speed-limit. A regulation for limiting the speed of automobiles to 40 miles per hour for the purpose of saving tires was also enforced, and the speed-crazy Yankees are having a droll time.

THAILAND HONORS ENVOY

Reich Minister to Bangkok Awarded Decoration

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 10.—The German Minister, Dr. Thomas, who is shortly leaving Bangkok, was received in audience this morning by the President of the Council of Regency, Prince Aditya, to whom he presented his letters of recall.

His Highness conferred on the departing Minister the Grand Cross of the Order of the White Elephant, which is a most exceptional honor, since this class of the Order is normally bestowed on Ambassadors only.

At noon today, Dr. Thomas was entertained at a luncheon at the Foreign Ministry by Deputy Foreign Minister Vichit Vadakarn. Several Thai Ministers and other prominent personages were present, in addition to members of the German Legation.

More Effort Asked In Defense of Skies

(Continued from Page 1)

heed all warnings with utmost confidence, he instructed.

While praising the efforts of defense officials, patrols and neighborhood organizations, he added that room for improving unified defense activities still exist.

Lieutenant-General Kobayashi emphasized that the Japanese determination to fight a long-term war similarly must be applied to civilian air defense activities. Preparedness against hostile air attacks must be adequate to meet all exigencies of an extended warfare, he concluded.

Quezon's Death Caused By U.S. Ill-Treatment

(Continued from Page 1)

that he bluntly told the Chinese delegation to the East Asia Athletic Meet of 1938 to stay out of the games when the Chinese threatened to boycott the meet if Manchoukuo was permitted to participate." Mr. Hiranuma declared.

Mr. Hiranuma then pointed out that John Gunther, author of Inside Asia, said, "I can guarantee one fact in the event the Philippines is granted its independence, and that is, Mr. Quezon undoubtedly will enter on the most intimate terms with Japan."

British Pilot Captured

Transocean

BERLIN, March 11.—Lt.-Colonel Anthony Eyre, wing commander of the Royal Air Force, was forced to make an emergency landing on the French Channel coast Sunday, following an air battle over the Channel coast, authoritative quarters announced last night. Lt.-Colonel Eyre, who is one of the best known British flight officers, was taken prisoner and removed to the German headquarters. He said his wing obviously had been trapped in what he called the "Dead End Road" during a planned attack. "German fighters must have been already in the air when we approached the French coast," he said.

Social and General

The Tokyo office of the Transocean News Service, Berlin, has been moved, as from March 23, to the second floor of the Tonichi Kaikan. The telephone number now is Marunouchi (23) 6414.

Mr. Kuniyuki Takizawa, noted cherry blossom artist, is holding an exhibition of his own cherry blossom paintings at his atelier, 6 Kudan Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, (at the foot of Kudan hill) for three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 23, 24, 25. Mr. Takizawa maintains that the Japanese cherry is a year-round blossom, always blooming in some part of the Japanese Empire, and in this sense symbolizes the character of the Japanese people. Anyone interested is invited to view the exhibit.

CHANG SPENDS FINAL DAY MAKING FAREWELL CALLS

Special Manchou Envoy and Thanks Party Leaving for Home Tomorrow Morning

Today being the last day of his sojourn in Tokyo, Premier General Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo made his farewell calls in the morning.

At 9:30 a.m. he left the Imperial Hotel and proceeded to the Imperial Palace to sign in the Court Register, and to express his appreciation for the courtesies extended to him during his stay. Twenty minutes later, he visited the Omiya Palace to sign the Register and also to express his thanks.

Later, he called on Premier General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of General Staff, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Naval General Staff, and other high officials.

At noon, he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Economic League of Japan at the Imperial Hotel.

In the afternoon, he is scheduled to call at the residences of Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Chichibu, Prince Takamatsu, and Prince Mikasa.

At 3:20 p.m. he will attend a garden party given by the City of Tokyo at the Korakuen, Koishikawa. In the evening, Premier Chang will give a dinner at Shinkiraku to Japanese officials who served on the reception committee.

He will leave Tokyo by the 9 a.m. express, Tuesday, March 24.

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1,700 Allied Troops Disarmed in Padang

(Continued from Page 1)

head first over a cliff. Fortunately, the car's fall was blocked on its way by a big tree trunk at a point about 30 feet from the top of the cliff. Though bruised all over, we crept out of the car, barely escaping death.

"We were to be carried back as far as Jambi in a cart pulled by a few native inhabitants. But as we were not injured, we joined another unit before we reached Jambi. It was late at night on the same day that we arrived at Mulatebo on board a small steamboat which we hired from a point close to our destination. We were completely exhausted with our 500-kilometer push made almost at one stretch over six days. All the fatigue, however, completely vanished when we heard there for the first time of the wholesale surrender of the Netherlands East Indies."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, March 23

KOKUMIN—U.S. Stratagem and Brazilian Outrage
MIYAKO—British Unrest
HOCHI—Chungking-Indian Collaboration

U.S. Stratagem and Brazilian Outrage

KOKUMIN

Allegedly in retaliation for the recent sinking of a Brazilian vessel in the Atlantic Ocean, the Brazilian Government has confiscated a portion of property owned by Axis nationals residing in that country. We believe this to be an unjust and outrageous act. Moreover, the attitude taken toward the Japanese Ambassador Itaro Ishii, who is under the strict vigilance of Brazilian authorities and the pressure exerted on Japanese subjects there must be said to be an open manifestation of hostile intentions toward this country. We cannot help regarding it as a matter of serious content to our national prestige and dignity. The fact that the United States has been maneuvering Brazil into committing such an outrage must be viewed seriously, particularly in view of the nature of the War of Greater East Asia. Brazil, which has been applying undue pressure on the Japanese nationals in that country who have no diplomatic representation, is nothing but a puppet of the United States. It would be only natural and proper for us to take appropriate retaliatory measures.

Misled by Anglo-American propaganda, Brazil has been closing its eyes to the drastically changing world situation. Overestimating the fighting strength of the United States and Britain, Brazil is committing national suicide. She must remember that the Brazilian people in this country and in those territories under our control have been given generous protection. We must, however, point out here that there is a certain limit to our patience.

Participation in the anti-Axis camp by some of the Latin American countries will mean their ultimate downfall. They must grasp the fact that the War of Greater East Asia has been carried out in order to smash Anglo-American ambitions for world domination. In order to leave no room for Anglo-American stratagem in the future, we must take strict retaliatory measures against the unjust acts committed by Brazil. We will, needless to say, extend our willing help and support to those countries who cooperate in the establishment of a New World Order, but we must take a rigorous attitude toward all hostile countries.

British Unrest

MIYAKO

An imminent crisis in the Australian and Indian questions on the heels of the defeat in the Sea Battle off Java presages the collapse of the British Empire, for a powerful fleet and vast overseas territories are absolutely necessary for its maintenance. When the British were severely beaten in Norway, France and Dunkirk, the British people still maintained presence of mind. But with the loss of the battleship Hood in the Atlantic and the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse off the Malay coast, the British people were taken aback greatly. Then the defeat in the Sea Battle off Java made them more pessimistic than ever about the future.

Trying desperately to retrieve their declining fortunes, the anti-Axis nations have been experiencing much irritation, which has finally developed into an attempt to shift on each other the responsibility for their disastrous defeats, even between the home country, England, and one of its overseas Dominions. Australian Prime Minister John Curtin has repeatedly asked the British Government for the formation of a second front, but this has been refused by the latter because of the pressure in Europe. The Soviet Union, too, has been asking the United States for a second front against the European Axis nations, but it is hardly expected to be realized in the near future. In view of the prevailing world situation, the United States and Britain are not only unable to render positive aid toward Chungking, but they are gradually losing their leadership among the anti-Axis nations. In this connection we believe it is quite possible for the Soviet Union to exercise not only more influence on Chungking but also bring Britain under its influence in the future.

Chungking-India Collaboration

HOCHI

Not only has the fall of Rangoon and the subsequent interception of the Burma route cut off the supply of materials from the United States and Britain, but, together with the fall of Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies and the control of the Indian Ocean by the Imperial Navy, it has rendered communication between Chungking and the Anglo-American Powers impossible. Since the putting up of resistance against this country in close collaboration with the United States and Britain has been the only political slogan of the Chungking regime for the unification of the delicate domestic situation, the cutting off of its communications with those countries will inevitably result in the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

In view of the above situation, as the collapse of the Burma route became inevitable, Chiang Kai-shek visited India in person for the promotion of cooperation between India and Chungking as well as for the opening of a new supply route via that country. According to latest information available here, the Chungking regime is reported to have decided to promote wholesale collaboration with India politically and militarily. For this purpose, the Chungking regime has reportedly decided to dispatch General Chang Chun as a special envoy to India where he will confer with Sir Stafford Cripps, special British envoy, and Louis Johnson, special United States envoy.

No matter how desperately they try it is next to impossible to construct a supply route via India, particularly, in view of the fact that the Indian Ocean has been placed under control of the Imperial Navy. Moreover, although the prerequisite for the proposed Chungking-Indian collaboration is India's collaboration with Britain and participation in the war against Japan, indications are that India's participation in the anti-Japanese resistance is almost impossible now.

Thus, the continuation of resistance against Japan by collaboration with the United States and Britain is nothing but Chungking's political stratagem to conceal its defeat and win public sentiment to its side. The final victory they are shouting now is something like going to a tree for fish.

For the strengthening of its collaboration with the United States and Britain, the Chungking regime has recently decided to send a representative to the Pacific War Council in Washington. It also recently appointed Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, United States special military delegate to Chungking, as the Chief of Staff of the Chungking Army and more recently as the Commander-in-Chief of the 5th and 6th Divisions stationed in Burma. But it is quite ironical that the appointment of General Stillwell caused some discord within the Chungking regime and particularly aroused dissatisfaction of General Ho Ying-chin who has more or less been known as an anti-Anglo-American element in Chungking.

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